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3 June 1985

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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BULGARIA

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Mladenov Opens Talks

AU072028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] As we have already informed you, official talks opened in Sofia today between Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and his Swedish colleague Lennard Bodstrom.

Here are some details on these talks: The two ministers stated unanimously and with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are good, proceeding without any problems, and hold promise for the future. Dwelling on the international situation, Petur Mladenov explained with well-founded arguments the opinion of the Bulgarian side, that the threat to world peace, the stagnation in the process of detente are direct results of the arms race, imposed by certain imperialist circles in the West. He pointed out that the goal of these forces is to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

It was pointed out during the talk that the socialist community member-countries are devoting purposeful and constructive efforts for stopping the arms race, and for detente.

Lennard Bodstrom briefed his colleague on the policy of active neutrality which, as is known, his country has been conducting for over 170 years. The Swedish minister of foreign affairs expressed apprehension at the plans to militarize outer space. He believes that the strategic defensive initiative provides no guarantees, but will merely transfer the arms race to space.

Petur Mladenov dwelled in detail on the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and on the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on adopting specific measures for the implementation of this idea.

Support was expressed for the efforts of Sweden to transform northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

Lennard Bodstrom laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier in Sofia today. He also visited the Aleksandur Nevski monument cathedral, accompanied by the officials of his delegation.

Mrs Bodstrom, wife of the Swedish foreign minister, visited the "Banner of Peace" monument. She gave a bell as a present, which as of today together with the other bells presented by children from various countries, will glorify the triumph of peace, unity, creativity and beauty.

Mladenov Toast at Bodstrom Dinner

AU091629 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 May 85 p 8

[Report on speech given by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, at official dinner on 7 May in Sofia in honor of Lennart Bodstrom, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden]

[Text] In his toast, proposed at the dinner he gave in honor of the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, Petur Mladenov, stressed that Bulgarian-Swedish relations are developing normally and in a positive manner, that they are not burdened by any problems or open questions. The contacts in the political sector, which we can evaluate as good, are of particular importance for the comprehensive state of these relations, Petur Mladenov declared. The Bulgarian side is not only in favor of pursuing the political dialogue between Sofia and Stockholm, but also in favor of raising it to a higher level.

Speaking about the opportunities facing the bilateral relations between the two countries in the economy, science, and technology sectors, which compose a broad sphere of international cooperation, the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out the satisfactory fact that on the Bulgarian side, as well as on the Swedish side, business circles are demonstrating an ever increasing interest in the further development of a mutual expansion of relations. He welcomed the successful development of the cultural exchange, which contributes to a better mutual acquaintance of the two people.

Minister Petur Mladenov pointed out that regarding the most important topical international problem--the necessity of preventing war and saving, as well as preserving peace, and bringing Europe and the world back to detente--the two sides have identical stands, that Bulgaria and Sweden are actively working for the cause of peace.

Petur Mladenov also dwelled on the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on the adoption of specific steps for the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, as well as on the constructive activities of Bulgaria in the implementation of these ideas. Petur Mladenov recalled that our country is one of the countries which has expressed its basic support for the proposal submitted by Sweden to establish a corridor free of tactical nuclear weapons in central Europe, as well as that Bulgaria supports the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Petur Mladenov stressed the importance of the readiness expressed by the USSR to observe the status of the future nuclear-free Balkan zone and to

guarantee the security of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, as well as not to introduce nuclear weapons in the territorial waters of the Baltic Sea.

The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs pointed out the importance of the Stockholm conference. It is only on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, of realism and good will in our dialogue that we can change for the better the present-day tense and still dangerous situation in Europe and in the world, a situation which is the result of the arms race imposed by certain Western circles.

Petur Mladenov declared that Bulgaria welcomes the beginning of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva with satisfaction, pointing out, at the same time, its serious concern over the American plans on "Star Wars." With these plans the United States is assuming a tremendous responsibility for the fate of peace, because an arms race in outer space, as well, is likely to be provoked in this manner.

Mladenov, Bodstrom Continue Talks

AU081401 Sofia BTA in English 1205 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 8 May (BTA)--In a sincere and constructive spirit Mr Peter Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, resumed his official talks today with his Swedish counterpart Mr Lennard Bodstrom, who arrived here yesterday.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the significance of the principle of peaceful co-existence among countries of different social systems in the light of current developments in international relations. He accentuated the persistent efforts made by the socialist community countries toward the establishment of a European security system, as a result of which the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe became possible. This policy is also evidenced in the widely popular proposal on the simultaneous disbanding of the Warsaw Treaty and of NATO, which, unfortunately, is not accepted by the North Atlantic Pact.

The Bulgarian foreign minister declared himself for the steady promotion of state-to-state cooperation, economic team work included. He emphasized that the attempts to impose all sorts of economic sanctions have a negative impact on the international climate and stressed their futility.

The distinguished guest said that Sweden opposes any measures and blockades of economic character unless approved by the UN Security Council. There is no government decision binding Swedish companies to adhere to economic sanctions, the Swedish foreign minister emphasized, but a number of them are forced to take into account such actions because they maintain close contacts with American and other Western companies.

Bulgaria's and Sweden's foreign ministers once again touched on the work of the Stockholm Conference. They are of the common opinion that it is necessary to go ahead with editing work on the forum's documents as soon as possible.

The Swedish diplomatic chief pointed out that his country's government could agree with the socialist countries' proposal on the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of force.

Concerning the Middle East crisis, they emphasized it could be resolved on condition that the fundamental problem, the Palestinian question, be resolved, that a Palestinian homeland be set up and guarantees provided for the security of peoples in the region. Mr Petur Mladenov recalled the Bulgarian stand that the Middle East conflict can be settled within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, the PLO included.

It was also emphasized that Iran and Iraq should end hostilities and seek a negotiated settlement of their disputes. The distinguished guest recalled the conditions which Mr Olof Palme advanced for the settlement of the conflict between the two countries in his capacity as envoy of the UN secretary general.

The analysis of the situation in Central America also reflected the identical view of the two sides, and they stressed that the states in that part of the world should solve their problems by themselves, that the pressure over Nicaragua should be halted. Mr Lennard Bodstrom accentuated Sweden's determination to persist in rendering aid to Nicaragua and rejected the U.S.-imposed sanctions against that country.

The distinguished guest declared himself for more active economic cooperation with Bulgaria and expressed the preparedness of Sweden to increase the imports of Bulgarian goods.

Zhivkov Hosts Luncheon

AU081904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] On 8 May at the Boyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish foreign minister. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Dimitur Stanishev, members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, and the officials accompanying the Swedish guest.

Zhivkov, Filipov Receive Bodstrom

AU081451 Sofia BTA in English 1357 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 8 May (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Lennart Bodstrom, minister for foreign affairs of Sweden who is paying an official visit to this country.

The talks discussed Bulgaro-Swedish relations as well as some important issues of the present international situation.

Bulgaria's State Council President and Sweden's foreign minister expressed the unanimous opinion that over the last few years the relations between the two countries have been considerably promoted and that they are in a good state. They stressed the importance of the political contacts which are being activated.

The two parties to the talks also discussed the relations in the economic and techno-scientific spheres and gave a positive assessment to these relations. At the same time it was pointed out that it is in the interest of the two countries to reveal and to rationally use new, more up-to-date forms of economic cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Lennart Bodstrom paid special attention to the present situation in Europe and the world. They expressed concern over the arms race which poses a threat of a nuclear conflict. In this connection the State Council president and the Swedish foreign minister declared themselves for the taking of immediate and efficient steps towards disarmament especially in the nuclear sphere and stressed the active work of their governments in this respect. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Lennart Bodstrom stressed the importance of the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the issues of nuclear and space weapons in their interrelation.

Dwelling on some other aspects of the East-West relations Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Lennart Bodstrom stressed the stand that the all-European process should continue, that the principles of the Helsinki Final Act should be the basis of the relations between the countries and that Europe and the world should make a turn to the road of detente. They expressed the hope that the Conference on Confidence Building Measures Security and Disarmament in Europe at which recently a certain progress has been made should yield with results which will contribute to strengthening peace and confidence.

The talks pointed out that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones above all in Europe would be an important confidence building measure. They stressed the active work of the two governments in this sphere--Bulgaria's work for turning the Balkans into nuclear-weapon-free zone and Sweden's work for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in northern Europe.

The importance of Sweden's proposal for establishing a tactical-nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe was stressed.

Mr Todor Zhivkov once again confirmed the support expressed in his message for the Delhi declaration of the six state and government leaders. He and Sweden's foreign minister underlined the role which all countries should play in the efforts for consolidating peace and international security.

Today, Sweden's foreign minister was also received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Bodstrom Statement

AU081856 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Sofia, 8 May (BTA)--The U.S. 'Strategic Defence Initiative" is a technological escalation of the arms race, Mr Lennart Bodstrom, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden stated today. The head of the Swedish diplomacy, who is here on an official visit at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign

minister, told journalists that the implementation of the "Star Wars" program would unavoidably cause the adoption of countermeasures. In this way, he continued, instead of striving for general security at a lower level of the armaments, we are finding ourselves in a state of escalation of the arms race.

Mr Lennart Bodstrom pointed out that Sweden and Bulgaria are interested in the undertaking of concrete measures in the field of disarmament, and especially in the nuclear field, and in the balance of strength between the two military-political alliances. There is common approval, he noted, of the start of the new talks in Geneva between the United States and the USSR, despite the fact that we cannot expect rapid results with great optimism. The Swedish minister stressed upon the hopes shared by Bulgaria as well, of stopping the arms race in the nuclear field, of achieving a freezing, and of a subsequent destruction of all types of nuclear weapons.

Mr Lennart Bodstrom also dwelled on the work of the Stockholm Conference, which, according to him, should rise concrete initiatives contributing to consolidating the security of all European peoples.

Commenting on the ideas for establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world, the leader of the Swedish diplomacy stressed the necessity for the nuclear states to declare their readiness to observe the statutes of these zones.

The distinguished guest spoke of the right of all peoples to live in peace on the basis of self-determination. He rejected the possibilities for exercising political and economic dictate over sovereign countries. Mr Lennart Bodstrom expressed support for the efforts of the CONTADORA group directed towards the withdrawal of the foreign armed forces from the Central American countries. He expressed his negative attitude to the economic sanctions of the United States towards Nicaragua which he assessed as an interference in internal affairs.

As regards bilateral relations, the Swedish foreign minister noted that there are no problems which cannot be solved. Interest was expressed in activating the economic relations and in increasing reciprocal trade and in the better acquaintance of the two peoples.

CSO: 2200/146

BULGARIA

MLADENOV ARTICLE ON WARSAW PACT 'IMPACT'

AU151301 Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian Issue No 4 Signed to Press 5 Mar 85

[Article by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs: "The Unity of the Warsaw Pact Member-Countries, and the Worldwide Impact of Their Example"]

[Text] The significance and extent of the changes that occurred as a result of World War II are a convincing example of the great revolutionizing impact of socialism on world development. The historical effect of the establishment of a new community of states and of a new type of international relations is varied and leads in many directions. The political map of the world has changed and socialism has become a worldwide system. New factors emerged which began to determine the progress of historical development. Better conditions for the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries were created and the national liberation movement received new impetus. Socialism has increasingly been transformed into a decisive factor for the development of human society.

The victory of socialist revolution and the establishment of workers class power in a series of European countries following World War II created objective prerequisites for establishing a uniform socioeconomic community. For the first time in world history a political and military alliance of states based on equal rights was established, an alliance based on the full application of the principles of socialist internationalism. Having emerged as proletarian internationalism in the dawn of the workers movement, this principle marked a new, higher stage in its development. Manifesting itself in relations among parties, states, and peoples, in the economic, political, and intellectual spheres, proletarian internationalism developed into socialist internationalism.

The attitude toward the Soviet Union and towards its communist party plays the chief role in manifestations of socialist internationalism. The CPSU and the Soviet State have earned invaluable credit for preserving the purity of Marxism-Leninism and for its creative development, for defending the real achievements of socialism, and for expanding the worldwide revolutionary process, credit which determines the role of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union as the basic mainstay in progress toward communism. The BCP, its Central Committee, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, have earned historical credit in the consistent defense and further development of the attitude toward the CPSU and the USSR, which Georgi Dimitrov, as early as during his times, defined as the touchstone of proletarian internationalism.

The establishment of new relations among the socialist countries is exerting a tremendous impact upon the world. The comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together of the socialist community member states convincingly shows the reality of true, fraternal relations among peoples. The socialist community is setting a unique example of cooperation based on truly equal rights within the framework of a large group of countries, an example of harmonious coordination of their national and international interests, an example of practical application of the principles of socialist internationalism.

The present stage of development of the socialist community is characterized by a series of quantitative and qualitative changes in the tasks, conditions, and mechanisms of its unity. The variety, the essence, and the controversial character of events existing, phenomena, and processes demands that the communist countries constantly subject the specific historical reality to a precise, Marxist-Leninist analysis, reveal the main, essential, characteristic features of this reality, and map out the trends of future development. Lenin wrote as follows: "It is necessary to base our tasks not only on the principles of the program, but also on the future steps and stages of development." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Volume 11, page 105.) This conclusion applies even more strongly to the present, under the conditions of a complicated international atmosphere aggravated by imperialism.

The historical experience acquired in the development of real socialism shows that the unity of socialist countries should not be regarded as a stagnating and unchanging factor. In certain periods and in individual countries difficulties and problems might emerge which reflect differences in the degree of revolutionary maturity and in the experience of these countries' respective communist parties. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that we should not disregard the real difficulties and contradictions emerging in the development of socialist society. A development characterized by the emergence and solution of contradictions is the general law of the dialectical development of nature and society. Not the absence of contradictions, but the absence of antagonistic contradictions is the peculiar characteristic feature of socialism. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the following in this context: "Real socialism at the present stage of development is not yet our ideal as described by Marx, Engels, and Lenin. It has not yet manifested all its advantages over capitalism... Nevertheless, it is a fact that precisely this real socialism--and no other--exists, develops, and is being perfected, it is getting rid of its shortcomings, and thus not only comes close to the ideal, but represents its gradual, concrete, historical implementation. It is impossible to struggle for an ideal by denying or--at the same time--underestimating the real steps leading toward its practical implementation." (Footnote 2) ("The 12th BCP Congress and the Further Construction of Mature Socialism. Problems, Tasks, and Approaches," 1982, page 373.)

The unity of the socialist countries is a many-sided category which determines the state of their relations in the economic, political, ideological, cultural, and other sectors. The objective aspects of the unity of fraternal states are determined by the uniformity of their social system. Mutual relations which are consciously built on this basis and the actuation of the mechanism of their comprehensive cooperation is transforming these various aspects into one coordinated, functioning community.

The chief factor in this cooperation is the joint activity of communist parties. They are jointly working out the principles of constructing and perfecting developed, socialist society, they are mapping out the trends and leading the objective process of comprehensively moving closer and of integration, they are collectively determining and following their foreign policy line. Basing their policy on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the communist parties are participating in collective efforts for working out the strategy of the socialist community. The meetings and consultations of general and first secretaries of communist parties are of particular importance in this respect.

The legal-contractual basis of political cooperation and of foreign policy coordination among the fraternal countries is laid down in bilateral treaties of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, as well as in the Warsaw Pact, signed on 14 May 1955.

The Warsaw Pact plays a particular role in the mechanism of political cooperation and foreign policy coordination. The unity of action of the Warsaw Pact member countries involves one of the most superior forms of cooperation and mutual assistance among socialist countries.

As many as 30 years have elapsed since the establishment of the Warsaw Pact, and this experience convincingly shows its historical significance for the fate of the socialist system, as well as for all mankind. The importance of this alliance is invaluable as regards consolidation of the unity and defense capacity of the socialist community and as regards guaranteeing peace in Europe and the world. The Warsaw Pact has asserted itself as the coordination center for the foreign political activities of the socialist community member countries.

Multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact is constantly developing and being perfected. The important organs established within the Warsaw Pact by the Political Consultative Committee, such as the Committee of Foreign Affairs' Ministers, and the Defense Ministers' Committee, as well as others, are reflecting this process. The hitherto accumulated experience has enabled the socialist community member countries to implement a qualitative leap in their foreign political coordination--namely, the transition from coordination of individual foreign policy measures to the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive foreign policy programs. Today we are justified in talking about the existence of a uniform foreign political strategy of the socialist community, which is being consistently implemented in practical life.

The strength and efficiency of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact member countries is based on the undeniably confirmed indivisibility of socialism and peace. The most important result of this policy is the fact that Europe has been living in peace for as long as four decades. The historical experience and international practice reveal how the basic goal of socialist foreign policy--to ensure the most favorable foreign policy conditions for building the new social system--coincides with the common human ideal, namely, to guarantee the right to life, to preserve peace and to use the effect of the objective laws of international relations and communications in the interest of the national and social progress of all peoples.

It is the task of real socialism to rescue mankind from a total, devastating war. The achievement of this goal to a great extent depends on the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member countries, not only as regards the fate of the new social system, but as regards social progress as a whole, and the entire fate of human civilization. This is precisely why we are doing and we will do everything within our power to assist and rally all forces in the struggle for the self-defense of the human species." (Footnote 3) (Ibid page 376.)

The foreign policy initiatives of the fraternal countries is aimed at stopping the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and at a transition to disarmament, consolidation of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, consolidation of confidence and security in Europe and the world--these are numerous and very topical initiatives.

The fact that the initiatives of the USSR and of the socialist community member countries in international affairs coincide with the basic problems of our epoch is a very significant factor. These initiatives have produced numerous important international treaties and agreements, such as the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water; the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms; the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed, and the Ocean Floor, and in the Subsoil Thereof; the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, and others.

The clearly expressed proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states which take into consideration the existing reality of world politics at each stage of development gave impetus to the development of European security and resulted in one of the most brilliant achievements in the struggle for the democratization of international relations--the signing of the CSCE Final Act, whose 10th anniversary will be celebrated in 1985.

The Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member states (adopted in January 1983) and the Moscow Joint Declaration of the leaders of seven socialist countries (adopted in June 1983) submitted an all-round program of measures for restraining the arms race and for once again returning international relations, which had been strongly complicated by imperialism, to the state of detente. The Declaration of the CEMA Member Countries (adopted in June 1984) is a confirmation of the humanitarian character and the common human significance of the initiatives of the socialist community member states. This declaration is entitled: "The Preservation of Peace and Economic Cooperation" and clearly reveals the unmistakably expressed stands on the indissoluble link between the struggle for peace and disarmament and the solution of global socioeconomic problems. These important documents contain a specific and feasible alternative to the policy of confrontation and war. This is precisely why they inevitably and irresistibly attract the attention of all peoples.

Against the plans of rearmament adopted by the United States and NATO, the socialist community member countries are launching their initiatives on preventing the militarization of outer space, on banning and completely liquidating

all types of nuclear weapons and, as a first step toward the goal, the proposal to freeze the nuclear potentials, to conclude a treaty on a complete and total ban of nuclear arms tests, and to ban chemical weapons from Europe and the world, as well as to freeze the unreasonable expenditure of gigantic financial means for military goals, gradually to cut these expenditures down, and so forth. The socialist community member countries are striving in particular for the achievement of agreements to reduce nuclear confrontation in Europe, up to the full liberation of the continent from nuclear arms, to restrict and limit conventional weapons, and to establish nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe. Their initiatives on the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons nor to use nuclear weapons against states on the territories of which such weapons are not deployed (a commitment which the Soviet Union has already transformed into a guiding principle of its international activities) as well as the proposal to sign a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member countries are proposals representing a specific basis for agreements likely to guarantee mutual confidence and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Under the conditions of a drastic aggravation of the international situation and of the total offensive of imperialism against detente, the agreement, achieved at the initiative of the USSR to begin negotiations with the United States on the entire complex of questions regarding space and nuclear weapons in their mutual interaction--which gives the peoples of the world new hope--is particularly important.

The strength of the impact of the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries is determined by a full identity of words and deeds in their well-coordinated policy. Not one of the proposals submitted could be described as an abstract declaration or as wishful thinking, motivated for propaganda reasons. The peoples are well acquainted with the peaceful phraseology of the West. They remember that behind the faked peace policy of the past, which filled the declarations denouncing aggression, and behind the pacifist statements on peace and disarmament, the leading imperialist states concealed their striving to regroup their forces in preparing World War II and consistently promoted their criminal Munich policy, thus becoming collaborators of Hitlerism and fascism. This memory of the peoples is particularly alive today, when mankind is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and Japanese militarism. The specific attitude of imperialist circles to the commitment they have assumed is also confirmed by their attacks on the agreements signed by the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, as well as by their gross attempts to falsify the agreements reached at the Potsdam and Yalta conferences.

In observing the nearly 40-year-old history of negotiations on disarmament we can clearly see two drastically opposed trends and approaches to this problem. Through specific proposals and practical actions, the countries belonging to the socialist community are trying to exclude force as a means of conducting foreign policy. Instead of adopting real steps to stop the arms race, the imperialist states in turn are trying to take advantage of disarmament negotiations in order to achieve one-sided advantages. The only sensible way out of the situation is to achieve an agreement between the opposed forces in order to immediately stop the arms race--above all, with regard to the nuclear arms race on earth as well as in outer space. This agreement should be based on

honesty and equal rights, without any attempt at 'cheating' the other side and dictating one's own conditions to it. Such an agreement will contribute to achievement of the desired goal, namely, to completely destroy and ban nuclear weapons once and for all, to completely eliminate the danger of nuclear war... We would wish our partners at the Geneva negotiations to understand the stand of the Soviet Union and give a riciprocal answer. This is how agreement will become possible." This statement was made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 11 March 1985 at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. (Footnote 4) (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 March 1985.)

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the bourgeois propaganda machinery to present the realities of present-day international relations in a light favorable to imperialism. The struggle for peace in the socialist countries has become a constitutional principle and any subversive activities aimed at war propaganda are persecuted as a most serious crime. However, the consciousness of the public in the capitalist states, through all efforts, is indoctrinated with the thesis that only a policy "from a position of strength" is likely to be effective and that only "armed peace" can be promising.

For as long as 30 years the socialist countries, allied together in the Warsaw Pact, have been seeking and continue to seek ways and means of improving the political situation in Europe and the world, of consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, of creating an atmosphere of confidence, mutual understanding, and cooperation. There is no problem in international relations on which these countries are not ready to conduct constructive and purpose-oriented negotiations, strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security in the interest of all peaceloving mankind. The strength and force of attraction of their peaceful initiatives are based on the full identity of their goals and actions with the vital interests of all peoples on our planet, namely, to eliminate the nuclear threat and consolidate universal peace.

The socialist community is emitting a revolutionizing effect upon the world scene through the very fact of its existence, thanks to the implementation of the principles of fully equal rights in interstate relations, thanks to its peaceloving policy in foreign affairs, thanks to its successes in the economic, social, and intellectual spheres. The socialist community today is the most dynamic, most influential, and most stable force, without which the resolving of the crucial problems of our epoch is unthinkable. V.I. Lenin stressed that successes in the construction of a new society play a great role in expanding worldwide revolution, and that they are of primary importance in this respect because the peoples' masses judge revolution according to the assets it provides for them.

Lenin wrote as follows in this context: "We can now have the main impact upon international revolution through our own economic policy... Today, the struggle transferred to this field is expanding on a worldwide scale. If we are capable of accomplishing this task we will be victorious on a worldwide scale, our victory will be reliable and complete." (Footnote 5) (V.I. Lenin, Collected Works, Volume 43, pages 325-326.)

The successes achieved by the socialist community in the economic sphere are the most convincing evidence of the advantage of socialism. They demonstrate the historical superiority of socialism and unmistakably point out the chief trend in economic competition with capitalism.

New horizons for cooperation among the socialist countries were opened by the decisions of the Summit Economic Conference of CEMA member countries held in Moscow in June 1984. The question of an even more efficient coordination of the organic advantages of the socialist social system with the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical revolution--so as to achieve economic parity with the countries belonging to developed capitalism--was accorded priority attention. This is an exceptionally important question for the future of socialism, but it is a fully feasible task and in its implementation real socialism can rely on its tremendous material and intellectual resources and opportunities.

Within a short period of time the socialist community member countries were able to resolve once and for all social problems which are insoluble for capitalism, such as the elimination of unemployment; a real guarantee of the right to work and recreation; free medical assistance; elimination of the exploitation of man by man once and for all. "Real socialism today has not only firmly taken its place and has expanded over enormous territories of the globe, but with its historical achievements--first, in the economic sector, second, in resolving centuries-old social problems facing mankind, and third, in building up powerful armed forces--real socialism represents a decisive factor of human progress." (Footnote 6) (Todor Zhivkov: "The 12th BCP Congress and the Further Construction of Mature Socialism. Problems, Tasks, and Approaches." 1982, page [?])

Of the ideas which are of tremendous importance for the present, as well as for the future of world socialism, one is the idea of rallying all revolutionary forces under the banner of struggle against the old society, for the unity and uniform actions of the communist and workers movement, as well as of all progressive and democratic forces in the name of common goals and tasks. Lenin, as early as during his own times, devoted great attention to mutual relations between the victorious detachment of the international workers class and other detachments which are still fighting for their victory. On numerous occasions he stressed the mutual interest in consolidating and developing the closest cooperation between these detachments. Cooperation among the socialist community, the workers and communist movement in capitalist countries, and the national liberation movement is one of the most important sources of efficiency in the work of each of these motive forces of the worldwide revolutionary process.

The political unity of the socialist community member countries and their material power are exerting a revolutionizing influence on the international communist and workers movement. The international support of the socialist countries limits the opportunity to export counter-revolution, and guarantees the successes of the revolutionary movement. The successes of real socialism and the change in the balance of forces resulting from them enable working people in capitalist countries to voice demands which would have been impossible under different conditions.

The international communist and workers movement displays a particular sense of responsibility as regards questions connected with the preservation of peace and with preventing a nuclear disaster. Like all other global problems, these problems do not exist in isolation, they are inseparable from social contradictions, from class struggle on a worldwide scope.

The communists who are the vanguard of the workers movement are devoting all their efforts to build up a united front of all antiwar forces with the participation of the social democratic parties, with all democratic and progressive movements and organizations. The increasing participation of the workers class in the antiwar movement endows it with a mass character, with strict organization, and creates prerequisites for successful antiwar actions.

Our party, the BCP, also made an important contribution to the creative development and implementation of the idea of rallying all democratic and progressive forces under present-day conditions. The concept of establishing a united anti-imperialist front developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the international conference devoted to the Georgi Dimitrov centennial is of great importance in the struggle to preserve universal peace and the peoples' social progress at the present stage of development, when the problem of peace and war is becoming a question of life and death for human civilization.

One of the chief detachments of this united anti-imperialist front is the national liberation movement, which is a natural ally of the socialist countries in the struggle for the defense of peace and security in the world, for the peoples' national and social liberation.

The disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism began with the Great October Socialist Revolution. The struggle of the colonial peoples against all forms of foreign domination, against aggressions and war naturally found material and moral support in the community of fraternal, socialist countries. Once and for all, the time has passed when imperialism could unceremoniously deal with the fate of peoples, prevail over their freedom and independence. "The world does not wish to and will not live according to the standards imposed by American imperialism; we must adopt a policy of realism and common sense, of businesslike cooperation in solving the problems facing mankind." (Footnote 7) (T. Zhivkov: "The 12th BCP Congress and the Further Construction of Socialism. Problems, Tasks, and Approaches," 1982, page 120.)

For a prolonged historical period already the socialist community member states and the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have had common and objectively similar interests, such as the defense of peace and the consolidation of international security, the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, the struggle for disarmament and for independent development. The common interests and goals are reflected in unity of action in international relations. The Nonaligned Countries' Movement is playing an important role in this respect. Most developing countries are part of it. The Moscow Economic Conference held in June 1984 evaluated the role of this movement as a powerful factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

The newly liberated countries are now facing the question of overcoming their economic backwardness, the question of more equal participation in the international division of labor. The socialist community is supporting this struggle,

because of its progressive and democratic character. The socialist community member countries declare their opposition to economic aggression, to the application of embargoes, or the threat of such application, to trade, credit, and technology blockades. At the same time they are maintaining active foreign economic relations, based on equal rights and justice, with the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, assisting them in establishing their own national economic complexes, something which is a prerequisite for their more equal participation in worldwide economic relations.

The revolutionizing influence of Marxism-Leninism and real socialism opened opportunities for a number of national liberation movements in the colonies to overcome the framework of bourgeois democratic revolutions. In some of these countries the national liberation movement merged with, or gradually developed into, a people's democratic revolution, as a result of which the borders of the socialist system are expanding and its international positions have been even more consolidated.

As to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its Warsaw Pact membership, as well as other forms of cooperation and coordination within the framework of the socialist community, have always been issues of vital importance connected with our free and independent development. The consistent and dynamic foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in its strategic orientation and in its specific actions is guided by the goals and principles of the defensive military-political alliance of fraternal countries, and it relies upon the united political and economic power of the socialist community. One of the most characteristic features of our foreign policy is the correct coordination of our national interests with our international commitments. "The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been and will always be a loyal member of the socialist community," Todor Zhivkov pointed out. "Our freedom and independence, our comprehensive development are most closely linked to the destiny of the fraternal countries--our loyal and selfless friends. We are doing and we will do everything within our power to consolidate our political and military alliance--the Warsaw Pact Organization." (Footnote 8) (Todor Zhivkov: "40th Anniversary of Socialist Bulgaria," RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 8 September 1984.)

The foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is aimed at the consolidation of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world. Its contribution is expressed in specific initiatives aimed at practical implementation of the coordinated decisions adopted by the Warsaw Pact member countries. Our country has become the initiator of numerous important proposals for transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, for the alleviation of international tension, as well as for disarmament.

The foreign political activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are based on the unity and unanimous actions of the Warsaw Pact member states, and are aimed at the consistent implementation of a jointly worked out strategy and tactics. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, "The foreign political line of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is the line of a socialist foreign policy, based on principle. It is,--and this has been laid down in our party program--a policy of consistent internationalism, a truly democratic, and thoroughly peaceloving policy. It is aimed at optimal cooperation in the construction of a developed socialist society in our country, at the consolidation

of the unity of the socialist community, and of communists in all countries. Our foreign policy is aimed at developing and intensifying the worldwide, revolutionary process. It is a policy of consolidating peace and cooperation among the peoples of the world.

CSO: 2200/147

BULGARIA'S DZHUROV ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU161024 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 May 85 pp 1, '

[Article by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo: "Indestructible Shield of Socialism and Peace--A Loyal Guard"]

[Text] Only a few days ago we most festively celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism. The words of gratitude addressed by all progressive mankind to the heroic Soviet people, to the victorious people who honorably accomplished their patriotic and international duty, and their glorious liberation mission, still resound. The glory and heroism of the soldiers on the front and of the people in the rear, the immortal deeds of the Soviet people, will live throughout the centuries. The peoples of the socialist community member countries and progressive people in the world are today celebrating another remarkable holiday--the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact. These two historical events are organically linked to each other. If victory defeated the striking force of international imperialism--namely Hitler's fascism--then the Warsaw Pact was established as a means to defend and protect the peoples' achievements in the period following this historical victory against the present-day pretenders to world domination.

The 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization is celebrated in circumstances of a complicated, tense, and explosive, international situation. Through the fault of the reactionary circles of imperialism, the threat against peace is growing. Plans are being developed and actions adopted for achieving military superiority and for transferring the arms race to outer space, as well as for creating new hotbeds of conflict.

Basing themselves on this alarming situation, the high-ranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries at their 26 April meeting in Warsaw unanimously decided to extend the term of the socialist defense alliance to two more decades, with the possibility of extending this term for another 10 years. This action, aimed at the prevention of a new world war, and at the defense of peace, will go down in history as the supreme manifestation of statesmanlike realism and perspicacity.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization 30 years ago was an event of decisive importance for the preservation of peace and of the cause of socialism. This event was provoked by the situation created at that time. The revolutionary

consequences of the victory over fascism did not suit the taste of the reactionary imperialist forces. Only a few days after the victory over fascist Germany, Churchill proposed to the U.S. President the adoption of measures against the Soviet Union. Reactionary circles in the United States had already started to work for a new alliance of anticommunist and anti-Soviet forces throughout the world. The policy "from the position of strength" was opposed to the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, a policy of economic blockades and nuclear blackmail opposed them. The imperialists adopted a policy of exporting counter-revolution and of liquidating, through force of arms, the achievements of the working people in the socialist countries.

Under U.S. leadership several aggressive blocs were established, the most important of which was NATO--the North Atlantic Treaty Organization--established in 1949. Later on, reactionary forces violating the Potsdam agreement accepted the FRG as a NATO member and granted this country an opportunity to re-militarize. The West German army was once more assigned the role of a striking force of imperialism in Europe. A dense network of military bases was built around the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Western Europe became a place d'armes for the preparation of a worldwide imperialist war.

The enormous military machinery created in this manner represented a real danger and a threat to the security of the socialist countries, and it would have been an unforgiveable act of benevolence for them not to react to this.

Thus, 10 years after the end of World War II and 6 years after the establishment of NATO, the leaders of the parties and governments of the Soviet Union and of the seven European socialist countries--among them the People's Republic of Bulgaria--signed the Warsaw Pact of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance on 14 May 1955 in Warsaw. For the first time in the history of mankind an international military-political organization emerged, which rallied countries in which power belongs to the working people, and through this act, for the first time in history, an opportunity was created for the forces struggling for peace, democracy, and socialism, to acquire within a short time joint economic, political, scientific-technical, and military power, which is not inferior to the power of the exploiters and of imperialism reaction.

Already the forefathers of scientific communism--Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels--in their ardent appeal: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" expressed the necessity of closely coordinated, joint actions and mutual assistance by proletarians from all countries as a necessary condition in the successful struggle for their liberation and for revolutionary changes.

The brilliant founder of the theory and practical experience of socialist revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, pointed out that capitalism is an international force and that the peoples proceeding along the path of socialism "absolutely need a close economic, as well as military alliance--without which capitalists... will separately crush and destroy us."

Nowadays, Leninist ideas on the international character of the defense of socialist have assumed the importance of a basic principle in the policy of communist and workers parties within the socialist countries.

The establishment of the Warsaw Pact Organization is one of the most remarkable political events of the postwar period. A qualitatively new, higher stage was established in relations among socialist states, an absolutely new type of international organization was created, which had never existed in the past and was unknown to the peoples.

The chief goal of the Warsaw Pact is to guarantee the collective defense and security of the socialist community member countries and to ensure the necessary external conditions for the successful construction of socialism and communism, as well as to prevent a new worldwide war conflagration.

The three decades that have elapsed since the establishment of the Warsaw Pact incontestably show that the creation of this organization was topical and necessary. We can now say with legitimate satisfaction that it plays a truly historical role in consolidating the defense power of the European socialist countries within the socialist community, to ensure the security of Europe and the whole world.

The economic and military power of the Warsaw Pact member countries greatly increased and strengthened throughout the period under review. These countries succeeded in establishing a military-strategic balance with the NATY Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, we will henceforth "not tolerate a disruption of the military-strategic parity." /Para printed as received/

The signi work which the leaders of the allied socialist states and the Political Consultative Committee accomplished during the 30 years of the existence of the Warsaw Pact is invaluable.

The consultations of the Political Consultative Committee have become a most important form of coordination of foreign policy activities among the fraternal states, they have become a high rostrum from which very important peace initiatives on the most topical problems of international life have been proclaimed on several occasions.

During the last 30 years the Warsaw Pact Organization has asserted itself as a reliable guard watching over the freedom and security of the peoples in the socialist community member countries, a powerful support for all revolutionary forces and for the national liberation movement, a protector of world peace. The militant alliance of the fraternal countries honorably stood the test of time. The firm and consistent stand of the Warsaw Pact member countries on several occasions stopped and sobered the imperialist aggressors, forcing them to give up their predatory plans.

If, throughout the 40 years, following the defeat of Hitler fascism, a new world war has been prevented, this is above all due to the unrelenting, united, and coordinated, peaceloving policy of the Warsaw Pact member countries, to their tremendous economic and military power, and above all to the strength and power of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed as follows: "Our defense organization, for as long as 30 years, has been the chief guarantee for the preservation of our historical achievements, for peace in Europe and throughout the world. For the sake of this lofty cause our political and defense alliance--the reliable barrier preventing the aggressive plans of imperialism, the powerful shield of our security, national independence, and sovereignty--will henceforth also be consolidated.

One of the most important results of the unity of action, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the fraternal Warsaw Pact member countries is the successful construction of socialism and communism.

Throughout the 30 years that have elapsed, on the basis of ever intensifying the political cooperation among our parties and countries, the militant friendship and cooperation among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries is also developing. These relations have been raised to a higher level and have become a solid basis for further improvement of the member countries' fighting capacity.

The leadership of the communist and workers parties plays a role of primary importance in developing and consolidating the militant alliance among Warsaw Pact member countries. This leadership is the main source of the strength and invincibility of our joint Armed Forces, a guarantee for their indestructible power.

Thanks to the constant care and fruitful cooperation of the communist and workers' parties and the governments of the allied countries, the active and purposeful activity of the Main Command of the Joint Armed Forces, the national commands, and the entire personnel, the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries fully correspond to modern requirements. They have politically mature and highly qualified military cadres at their disposal. The combat skill and excellent moral-political qualities of the entire personnel, and first-class arms and combat equipment have turned the allied armies into a mighty power, able to crush every aggressor who tries to distort the peaceful work of our peoples.

As a result of joint efforts and the selfless assistance of the USSR the combat capacities of all kinds of armed forces and troops of the allied armies constantly increase and their combat and striking force grows. These armies now have at their disposal all modern means of armed struggle, something which allows them to successfully solve the most complex tasks under all kinds of combat conditions. They are equipped with first-class missiles, excellent tanks, artillery, jet aircraft, powerful antiaircraft means, modern combat vessels, and other kinds of the most modern equipment.

The main support of the Warsaw Pact Organization is the USSR--a great country with a great party and great people, a powerful economy, science, and technology, rich culture, and consistent and peaceloving foreign policy. The invincible USSR Armed Forces are the backbone of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Bulgarian people and their armed forces greet the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization in an atmosphere of unprecedented working and patriotic

upsurge. Inspired by the creative Marxist-Leninist policy of the BCP, relying on the fraternal assistance of the USSR, and in cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community, they are working with unprecedented enthusiasm to implement the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress, the BCP National Conference, the recent BCP Central Committee plenums and especially the February 1985 plenum to develop science and the scientific-technological revolution, to attain the best results in the combat and political training of the Bulgarian People's Army, and to greet the 13th BCP Congress with worthy deeds. This is our worthy contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive power of the socialist community.

Boundlessly loyal to the international traditions of the BCP and the Bulgarian people, we are constructing our country's defense within the framework of the socialist community, in closest cooperation and unity with the fraternal countries and armies of the Warsaw Pact. The Bulgarian People's Army is an inseparable part of the combat family of the powerful Joint Armed Forces. It marches steadily with them in iron formation.

The cooperation of the Bulgarian People's Army with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact, and first of all with its main power--the invincible Armed Forces of the USSR--is one of the basic principles of our party's military policy.

The USSR's assistance and its armed forces are a main and decisive factor in constructing the Bulgarian People's Army and its power. The greatest pride of the Bulgarian soldiers is pride in the bloody combat fraternity and unity with the powerful and legendary Soviet army, and pride in having such an ally.

Today our army is a well armed and modern army. Together with the invincible USSR Armed Forces and in combat formation with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member countries it is ready to follow the call of the party and the government, and if necessary to implement its national and international duty--to defend the peaceful labor of our people and the cause of socialism.

CSO: 2200/147

BTA EXPRESSES GOVERNMENT'S NAMIBIA POLICY

AU152238 Sofia BTA in English 1724 GMT 15 May 85

[Article: "Declaration"]

[Text] Sofia, May 15 (BTA)--The Bulgarian public, which follows the struggle of the Namibian people for independence with great sympathy and sincere solidarity, received the news of the decision of the racist regime in Pretoria to set up a puppet government in the illegally occupied territory of Namibia with indignation.

The realization of Pretoria's plan provides for the so-called "interim government" to be sworn in in mid-June, 1985. A legislation is also being prepared which would perpetuate Namibia's dependence on the South African Republic. This shows that the plan of the authorities of the South African Republic is to impart prestige to the "legitimate government" of representatives of the so-called "internal parties"--collaborationists who act on their instructions, united in the fabricated "Multi-Party Conference." This aims at not allowing the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) to come to power. For many years SWAPO has been struggling for national independence and it has been recognised by the United Nations Organisation, the Organisation for African Unity and the movement of the non-aligned countries as the only legal representative of the people of Namibia.

The launching of the so-called "internal settlement" of the problem of Namibia's independence is presented as an alternative to all resolutions adopted by the UNO so far and especially of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council of 1978 although it is a complete repudiation of this resolution.

The policy and the activities of Pretoria's regime on the issue of Namibia's independence are well-known to the international public. It cannot be deceived by the latest initiative of the South African Republic. All advocates of the real independence of Namibia are well aware that this new move, as well as the connection of the Namibian issue with side-issues which have nothing to do with it actually aim at circumventing the U.N. resolutions and at once again postponing the just solution of the issue of Namibia's independence.

The BTA has been authorized to state that the People's Republic of Bulgaria which renders complete support to the struggle of the Namibian people for the realization of their irrevocable right to self-determination and national

independence and which recognizes SWAPO as the only legal representative of the Namibian people, confirms that the U.N. resolutions and Resolution 435 of the Security Council in particular are the only acceptable basis on which the immediate and unconditional independence of Namibia can and should be implemented.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the resolutions of the Bureau of the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries adopted in New Delhi and the proposal for convening a session of the U.N. Security Council for adopting measures which will secure the realization of the resolutions for the actual implementation of the independence of the Namibian people. True to her consistent policy of support for the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, the People's Republic of Bulgaria stands by the peoples of Africa and by all democratic and progressive forces in the world struggling for doing away with the last remains of colonial oppression and racial discrimination and for peace, security and cooperation among the peoples.

CSO: 2200/147

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV MESSAGE TO CSSR COUNTERPARTS

AU101358 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal CSSR people most cordial greetings on the CSSR's national holiday.

On 9 May 1945, thanks to the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army, Czechoslovakia was liberated from fascism, and thereby the national liberation struggle of Czechs and Slovaks against the Hitlerite oppressors ended. A new page in Czechoslovakia's history was opened and conditions of independent development and social progress were created.

During the period of constructing the socialist society, and especially during the last 16 years, under the CPCZ leadership and in fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries the CSSR people achieved remarkable successes in constructing a new life, developing industry, agriculture, science, and culture, and in elevatingthe people's standard of living.

The CSSR achieved great authority in the international arena through its principle-minded foreign policy. Through its participation in the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA the CSSR is making a valuable contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's countries in their noble struggle to remove the danger of a nuclear war, to stop the arms race, and for peace and security among people.

With a sense of great satisfaction we note that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our communist parties, countries, and peoples are constantly expanding and strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and our common and indestructible alliance with the fraternal socialist countries. The Bulgarian communists and our country's working people

are determined to further develop these relations in all areas of life for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and of peace and progress in Europe and the world.

On the day of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of fraternal Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army we address to you, Dear Comrades, the communists, and the entire CSSR people most sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity and new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 14th CPCZ Congress for constructing the developed socialist society and in the struggle for the triumph of our common cause--the cause of peace and socialism.

CSO: 2200/146

BULGARIA

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET TIKHONOV ON AWARD

AU161332 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 85 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Nikvolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow.

Dear Comrade Tikhonov,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf we send you most cordial greetings and wishes on your 80th birthday and on our being awarded for the second time the highest Bulgarian order--the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order.

In your person we greet a noted party and state figure who from early years has joined his life to the struggle of the Leninist CPSU for the socialist construction of the Soviet state.

As a leader of the Soviet government, you, Comrade Tikhonov, make a valuable contribution to implementing in life the instructions of the CPSU on further perfecting developed socialism, you make constant efforts to strengthen the cohesion and unity of action of fraternal countries of the socialist community and to strengthen their comprehensive cooperation on the principles of socialist internationalism, and you selflessly work for the triumph of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU in the name of world peace and progress.

The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people express their feelings of gratitude for your great merits in developing Bulgarian-USSR friendship and in strengthening comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples.

On this happy day for you, dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich, from the botton of our hearts we wish you good health and new successes in your fruitful activity for the benefit of the Soviet people and the triumph of our common communist ideals.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CSO: 2200/147

LEADERS MESSAGE TO USSR BODIES ON V-E DAY ANNIVERSARY

AU101446 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 May 85 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow: Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Council Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people most cordial greetings on the 40th anniversary of the world historic victory of the USSR in the Great Motherland War.

Together with you, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, the Bulgarian communists and our entire people are most festively celebrating this glorious anniversary and together with all peoples of the socialist community's countries and entire progressive mankind express deep gratitude to the Soviet people for their unprecedented heroism.

The Soviet victory in the Great Fatherland War is a logical result of the indisputable advantages of the socialist social forces, at a cost of millions of precious victims, inflicted a crushing defeat on the fascist aggressors and defended the revolutionary achievements of the Great October.

Looking from the summit of the past 40 years the decisive contribution of the USSR in liberating many peoples in Europe and Asia and saving world civilization becomes even clearer and brighter. The relationship of the class forces in the world changed profoundly in favor of socialism, peace, and social progress. This was a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

Today, too, the motherland of Lenin is the main support of the peoples in their struggle for a happy future. The planet's peace-loving and progressive people actively support the initiative-filled and constructive policy of the CPSU and the USSR aimed at preventing the thermonuclear catastrophe, toward which imperialism is pushing mankind. The recent extension of the term of the Warsaw Pact is a bright expression of our willingness to protect peace.

Now more than ever it is clear that the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism can and must be solved along the road of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and that all anti-war forces and all peoples throughout the world must tirelessly and more actively struggle to protect and strengthen peace.

The 9 September Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria is inseparable from the great victory of the Soviet people over Hitlerite fascism. Tempered in decades of difficult and bloody class struggles conducted by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Blagoev-Dimitrov BCP against capitalism and fascism, this revolution became possible because of the decisive and selfless assistance of the great USSR. The partisans of the National Liberation Army, fighting under the banner of the Fatherland Front, marched toward their fierce fights with fascism with the self confidence of being an inseparable part of the invincible Red Army. After the 9 September victory the Bulgarian People's Army joined the active combat activities. Fighting as part of the Third Ukrainian Front, it manifested examples of heroism in the course of the liberation of Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria, and made a worthy contribution to the glorious victory over German fascism.

For more than 40 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been marching confidently along the road of peace and construction. Shoulder-to-shoulder with the heroic USSR and in close cooperation with the other fraternal indestructible and vital Bulgarian-Soviet friendship the common course of comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the BCP and the CPSU in successfully being implemented on the steady principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

On this festive day, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades and the fraternal Soviet people new and even greater successes in perfecting the developed socialist society, to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress, and for the triumph of peace and progress throughout the entire world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman;

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CSO: 2200/146

VISIT OF GHANAIAN LEADER OBENG REPORTED

/ rrives 13 May

AU130908 Sofia BTA in English 0643 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--Mr Paul Victor Obeng, co-ordination secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council of the republic of Ghana arrived here today on an official and friendly visit.

At Sofia Airport the guest was welcomed by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who had extended the invitation for this visit and by other officials.

x x x

Bulgaria and Ghana established diplomatic relations in 1961. The cooperation between the two countries is carried out on the basis of equality, understanding and mutual benefit.

A great impetus to the development of the Bulgaro-Ghanaian relations was given by the visit to Ghana in 1984 of a Bulgarian governmental delegation led by Mr Grisha Filipov. The two countries maintain good contacts in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Their economic cooperation is mainly expressed through the trade exchange, which has developed rapidly in recent years. Bulgaria exports to Ghana machines, pharmacological and metallurgical products, and imports from that country cocoa, silk and other goods. The prospects for the building in Ghana by Bulgarian specialists of a pig farm with a forage field, an irrigation system and an ice plant are being studied now.

A Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation has also been established.

Filipov, Obeng Begin Talks

AU140721 Sofia BTA in English 2125 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 13 (BTA)--The talks which started here between Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Paul Victor Obeng, coordinational secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, expressed readiness for consolidating and expanding Bulgaro-Ghanaian relations.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of cooperation in the last few years in a number of spheres, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Paul Victor Obeng noted that now the mutual efforts should be directed towards the all-round implementation of the agreements reached between Bulgaria and Ghana.

They discussed the possibilities for expanding the sphere of production cooperation. The experience of the Bulgarian engineering organisations in the construction of important projects for the Ghanaian economy, above all in agriculture, timber processing and automobile transport, could be used with this end in view.

There are good conditions for the development of techno-scientific contacts and for the exchange of experience in the field of agriculture, tourism and the construction of small and medium-sized enterprises.

An agreement in principle was reached for putting economic and techno-scientific cooperation on a long-term basis.

With satisfaction the two parties to the talks noted the activation of trade which this year is expected to increase two-fold.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Paul Victor Obeng dwelled on some topical issues of the international situation. They expressed concern over the aggrevated international situation complicated through the fault of the most aggressive imperialist forces and stressed the necessity to unite the peoples and all peaceful forces in the struggle for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

It was stressed that the stands of the two countries are identical or similar on a number of the most important issues of our times--the consistent struggle for peace, the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war, the problems in Africa, the Middle East, Indochina and Latin America. The necessity for consolidating African unity and for promoting cooperation both in the region of Western Africa and in the whole continent was stressed.

The Bulgarian side to the talks was represented by Mr Ivan Sakarev, first deputy minister for construction and territorial settlement planning and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, Mr Ilyuben Popov, chairman of the Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation with the Council of Ministers and deputy minister for foreign affairs, and Mr Spas Georgiev, deputy minister for foreign trade.

The Ghanaian side to the talks was represented by Mr Ben Sludalu, secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council for Culture and Tourism, Col Adjiemfra, special aid of the secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council for Agriculture, and by Mr Kwabena Va Duodo, responsible associate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. [spelling of Ghanaian names as received]

Filipov Gives Dinner

AU131940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] On 13 May Grisha Filipov gave an official dinner in honor of Paul Victor Obeng, coordination secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana. The dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee on Culture, members of the government, deputy ministers, and the officials accompanying Paul Victor Obeng.

During the dinner Comrade Grisha Filipov and Paul Victor Obeng proposed toasts.

Filipov Delivers Toast

AU151422 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 85 p 6

[Report on toast by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 13 May official dinner in Sofia for Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary for the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana]

[Text] In his toast Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: I would like to point out with satisfaction that the implementation of the agreements which we had reached has already begun, and that there are good prospects of further developing our bilateral relations. There is no doubt that your present visit and the talks we will conduct, will also contribute to expanding and strengthening the mutually beneficial Bulgarian-Ghanaian cooperation.

In our country we follow with sympathy and a sense of solidarity the struggle of the diligent and peace-loving Ghanaian people for implementing the targets set by you--the construction of a more just society. In this struggle you are led by the Provisional Council on National Defense headed by its chairman Captain Jerry Rawlings, who is respected by all of us. We rejoice at the successes achieved by you in implementing the national restoration program and in the struggle for the unity of the national democratic forces in Ghana. I would like to assure you, Comrade Grisha Filipov stressed, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria fully supports your determination to follow the road of development selected by you.

Dwelling on the condition established after World War II with the foundation of the world socialist system and the disintegration of the colonial system of imperialism, stressed Comrade Grisha Filipov, the people of Ghana raised the flag of struggle against oppression and for a free life. Inspired by the fervent ideas of Kwame Nkrumah, the great son of Africa, the people of Ghana, the

first on the continent, overthrew the shameful supremacy of the foreign oppressor. However, in the southernmost point of Africa the struggle is continuing and innocent blood is being shed daily. We are convinced, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said, that despite everything the fortress of apartheid will collapse and the peoples of South Africa and Namibia will become masters of their lands and their future. We express once again our full support and solidarity with the struggle led by these peoples under the leadership of their vanguards--the African National Congress and SWAPO--for freedom and independence.

Outlining our country's successes during the years of socialist construction, Comrade Grisha Filipov agreed that they are a result first of all of the wise BCP policy, the work, efforts, and consistency of our working people, and the fraternal assistance and solidarity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Further on he reviewed the international situation, which has become tense because of the militant imperialist circles. Our country supports the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at establishing a lasting peace in the world. We warmly greet and support the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of all Countries" on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. This appeal has been dictated by concern for mankind's destiny and represents a new and powerful impulse to strengthening world peace.

As a country situated in the Balkan Peninsula, the chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out, Bulgaria is steadily following a policy of turning this part of the world into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The constructive proposal of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, serves toward reaching these goals.

In conclusion, Comrade Grisha Filipov expressed his conviction that the visit of the high-ranking Ghanaian guest will produce a new stimulus in developing fruitful relations between the two countries.

Zhivkov Receives Obeng

AU141338 Sofia BTA in English 1308 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Paul Victor Obeng, coordinational secretary of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana with whom he had talks on issues of the bilateral relations and of the international situation.

A high assessment was given to the traditionally friendly relations between Bulgaria and Ghana and the possibilities for expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation were discussed. Special attention was paid to the necessity for diversifying its forms which would contribute to the successful implementation of the agreements reached between the two countries.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Paul Victor Obeng discussed international issues laying emphasis on the struggle for disarmament, the consolidation of trust among the peoples and on the struggle for averting the threat of a thermonuclear war.

Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at whose invitation Mr Paul Victor Obeng is paying a visit to Bulgaria, was also present at the talks.

Obeng Visits Varna, Tolbukhin

AU151830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] During the last 2 days Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, visited Varna and Tolbukhin Okrugs. He was accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov. The guest was briefed on the achievements of our modern socialist agriculture and reviewed the Golden Sands and Albena tourist resorts.

Today in the afternoon Paul Victor Obeng met the party and administrative leaderships of Varna Okrug. He was briefed on the Okrug's social and economic development and socialist construction. The guest declared that he and his delegation's members have been impressed by the achievements of socialist construction and by the social achievements of the working people, as well as by the broad participation of the people's masses in state affairs. All this is the goal of the revolution we started, he said. When we return to Ghana, we shall use the Bulgarian experience in our efforts to further develop our country.

This evening Paul Victor Obeng and those accompanying him returned to Sofia.

CSO: 2200/147

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE, CONGO AMBASSADORS'

AU200828 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, yesterday received consecutively the newly appointed ambassadors of the Republic of Argentina, the People's Republic of Congo and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

He exchanged greeting speeches with them.

In his greetings speech to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Omar Muhammad (Vakhir), the newly appointed ambassador of Argentina, stressed that, despite the fact that thousands of miles of ocean and land separates our two countries, there are many interests that bring them closer together in the international sector. He stressed that much has been achieved in this respect, but that there is still much to be done.

In expressing gratitude for the warm expression of friendship toward his country, which was accorded to him as soon as he arrived in Bulgaria, the Ambassador Comrade Zhivkov said that he will do everything within his power in order to shorten the distance between the two countries.

We are in favor of a broad and manysided cooperation with friendly Argentina, and we are convinced that opportunities exist for this, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council pointed out in his speech. I think that the good political contacts that have been established can contribute to an intensification of our economic-trade and cultural cooperation, where we see ever increasing and unutilized possibilities.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also assured the ambassador that the Bulgarian side will support his efforts for further consolidating relations with Argentina on a mutually advantageous basis. [Passage omitted giving biographical details about the ambassador]

In presenting his credentials, the new Congolese Ambassador, Albert (Servais Obiaka), stressed that the first party and state leader of Congo--Denis Sassou-Nguesso--attaches great importance to the consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and that the Congo highly values its friendship with Bulgaria.

The ambassador gave assurance that the Congolese Labor Party and the people of Congo appreciate Bulgaria's achievements as their own successes and sincerely wish the Bulgarian people new victories along the path toward communism, under the leadership of the BCP.

He pointed out that in creatively applying Marxism-Leninism under the existing conditions in the Congo, and thanks to the broad people's support, the Labor Party of Congo has recorded important successes in implementing the tasks of building socialism in the country and that it makes its active contribution to the revolutionary process in the world. In cooperation with all countries, struggling for peace and justice, giving priority to its cooperation with the socialist states, Congo is doing everything within its power for peace and peaceful coexistence, the ambassador pointed out.

For my part I would like to express the most sincere feelings of friendship for the Congolese people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov replied. He pointed out that in the last 2 decades relations between the two countries have developed along ascending lines and that we can call them an example of comradely, communist relations between two countries sharing the same aspirations and goals.

We are resolved also in the future to continue to work for the development and intensification of Bulgarian-Congolese relations in various sectors, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council declared. He expressed his conviction that the forthcoming friendly visit to our country which will be paid by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and leader of the Government of the People's Republic of Congo, will become a true incentive for the expansion of our cooperation in the interests of both peoples.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also expressed his conviction that Bulgaria and the Congo will continue to work jointly on the international scene for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism, for the consolidation of relations between the socialist community and the young African states, for peace, democracy, and social progress. [passage omitted giving biographical details about Congolese ambassador, and dealing with reception of Lao ambassador, covered by referent item]

CSO: 2200/147

BULGARIA

DZHUROV VISITS SHUMEN OKRUG 15 MAY

AU191935 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 16 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Shumen, 15 May [From Senior Lieutenant Ivan Genov, our special correspondent, via telephone]--The BCP always has devoted great care and attention to the consolidation of the country's defensive power. The Defense Support Organization [OSO] plays a great role in the accomplishment of this task and is increasingly asserting itself as an authoritative patriotic mass organization and first assistant to the Bulgarian People's Army. [passage omitted]

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkovgn, head of the People's Army Main Political Administration; Georgi Nachev, first secretary of the Shumen Okrug BCP Committee; deputy ministers; Lt Gen Georgi Kostov, chairman of the OSO Central Council, generals and officers of the army, and representatives of the Okrug and town leadership and of mass-political organizations arrived in Shumen to become acquainted with the achievements of the Shumen Okrug OSO local organization.

Colonel General Aleksandr Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also among those present.

At the center of the town of Shumen a representative detachment of the Georgi Dimitrov higher military school presented arms. Army General Dobri Dzhurov and the officials accompanying him were informed in detail on the activities of the OSO at the headquarters of the BCP Okrug committee. The guests also visited various projects and training centers of the organization. [passage omitted]

Expressing his satisfaction at the new developments in the work of the Shumen Okrug OSO, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, made valuable recommendations about the future work of the organization. He noted that only through a persevering and high-quality implementation of the tasks involving great responsibility, will the aktivists and members of the organization permanently increase its influence as a reliable militant reserve and first assistant of the Bulgarian People's Army in worthily preparing for the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress.

CSO: 2200/147

TU TALKS WITH SENGALESE DELEGATION END

AU181449 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--The exceedingly dangerous exacerbation of the international situation through the fault of imperialism and the ongoing arms race, above all in the nuclear field, destabilize state-to-state relations and pose a threat to world peace, emphasises an announcement on the talks held here between trade union delegations of Bulgaria and Senegal.

Full support is voiced for the peace initiatives of the U.S.S.R. seeking a way out of the current grave situation. The Trade Unions of Bulgaria and Senegal welcome the talks being held in Geneva between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S., of which workers and peoples expect fruitful results for the prevention of the arms race in outer space and for its halting on earth, for the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons.

The two sides express their unreserved solidarity with the just struggle on the workers and the peoples of the R.S.A., Namibia, Nicaragua, Chile, El Salvador, Lebanon and of the Arab people of Palestine against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, oppression and exploitation, for self-determination, freedom and maintenance of world peace.

The participants in the talks wholly support the demand of the developing countries for the establishment of new economic order and for the liquidation of all forms of colonial and neocolonial exploitation.

Today Mr Georgi Evgeniev, vice president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and Mr Gibrilv Diop, [spelling as received] secretary general of Senegal's Confederation of Free Workers, signed a cooperation plan here. It envisages the exchange of delegations and information on the topical tasks of trade unions in the two countries. They will help each other in various international trade union initiatives.

CSO: 2200/147

NEW BOOK DEFENDS ANTONOV ON EVE OF TRIAL

AU172004 Rome ANSA in English 1955 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, May 17--The credibility of Turkish national Mehmet Ali Agca, sentenced to life in Italy for shooting the Pope on May 13, 1981, and the plausibility of the "Bulgarian trail" behind the assassination attempt came under attack today in a press conference held by the French author of a book entitled "John Paul II, Antonov, Agca: The Trial."

Also speaking at the press conference was the sister of the Bulgarian airlines Balkanair Station Chief, Sergey Ivanov Antonov, scheduled to go on trial in Rome May 27 on charges of complicity in the attempt to kill the Pope.

The author of the book on the Bulgarian connection investigated by Rome Magistrate Ilario Martella, attorney Christian Roulette, described his work as "a counter-investigation document on the false Bulgarian trial" and argued that the hearings opening here May 27 will be "an impossible trial."

In this connection, the sister of the defendant arrested in November 1982 and charged with plotting against John Paul II, Tania Georgheva, declared: "My brother's state of health will allow no hope for this active defense. The long period he has spent in prison has had serious repercussions for him. I believe he will be present in court and will try to answer the questions but he will not be able to sufficiently explain his reasoning as he would like because he is suffering from psychic disturbances and a gastro-intestinal crisis," she said.

The Italian journalist who presided over the news conference, Paolo Pavesi, said the book could confirm "the total inconsistency" of the charges against Antonov and referred to a "montage" of the Bulgarian connection created "at various times and with the participation of the Americans, the Turks and Italians." The volume provides "a framework which is finally exact" as regards the assassination attempt.

The director general of the Bulgarian news agency, BTA, Boyan Traykov, also present for the press conference, said for his part: "After all these stories invented about a 'Bulgarian connection,' I would not be at all surprised if, during the trial, new witnesses should come forward and certain figures should appear only to attempt to lend worth to the statements made by Mehmet Ali Agca, not very credible in and of themselves."

At this point Traykov said he learned from two French newsmen that Turkish terrorist suspect Oral Celik, who allegedly took part in the attack on the Pope in Saint Peter's Square, has been discovered living on the French Riviera. "Perhaps Celik is being suitably prepared so that he can support Agca's false testimony," the BTA chief said.

The French lawyer who wrote the book on the case concluded by remarking that: "Every citizen should refuse to take part in the criminal court trial which will judge Antonov" and insisting that, "Jurists of the entire world have already heard the charges and have acquitted Antonov."

The trial is expected to generate considerable coverage in the national and international media and a finding of guilty delivered against Antonov, lending credibility to the investigating magistrate's claim of an international plot with origins in Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union, could have international repercussions.

An acquittal for the chief defendant, judiciary observers here said, would leave the door open to the type of speculation advanced by Bulgarian sources to the effect that the attempt on the people's life involved Western secret services with the U.S. CIA in the front rank.

CSO: 2200/147

TODOROV SPEAKS AT BUDAPEST MEETING 14 MAY

AU172106 Sofia BTA in English GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (BTA correspondent)--Speaking at today's meeting of parliamentarians from the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, said:

"The Warsaw Treaty is not merely a deterring force, a barrier to the military provocations of imperialism against the freedom and the national security of the allied countries. It is also an invaluable factor of the policy of peace and understanding, of averting the danger of a military conflict, of seeking ways to build confidence and cooperation among the peoples."

Numerous constructive proposals and actions have been brought forth by the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Mr Stanko Todorov noted, stressing the importance of the 1983 meeting of representatives of the brotherly parliaments, held in Sofia. It voted an appeal to the parliaments of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was received with interest by parliamentarians and played a positive role.

Mr Todorov went on to say: "The Bulgarian people and its supreme representation, the National Assembly, highly commend the consistent and flexible policy of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks. It is a policy aimed at making progress towards the solution of the problems in their mutual relation. In the opinion of our party and state, the idea of united action by the anti-war forces must be promoted and enriched by new, wider meaning; it should be materialized in many more diversified forms."

The speaker observed the growing role of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member countries which help find reasonable solutions leading to peace and understanding in the world. They also expand their bilateral contacts with other countries' parliaments. In this connection Mr Stanko Todorov emphasised: "We attach considerable significance to our relations with the representative bodies of the Balkan countries. We do what is necessary for the promotion of the idea of nuclear-free Balkans and for its practical realisation."

In conclusion he said that Bulgaria will persevere in making her contribution to strengthening peace and understanding among the peoples and will be working in concert with the parliaments of the brotherly countries for the achievement of the humane socio-political goals of the socialist community countries.

[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 May on pages 1 and 7, under the headline "Report From Budapest," carries an item by BTA correspondent Vedrodenski (first name not given), which is identical with the preceding item.)

CSO: 2200/147

ARMY SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU200910 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Damyan Atanasov: "Reliable and Necessary Shield"]

[Excerpts] A conference on the subject: "The Warsaw Pact--a guarantee for peace and security at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. The conference was organized by the Institute of International Relations and Socialist Integration in Cooperation with the "Kliment Okhridski" university, the Institute of Juridical Sciences of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the International Law Association, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of National Defense.

Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, as well as outstanding scholars, generals and officers of the People's Army attended the conference.

Major General Victor Tsiganov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member countries, was also among those present.

Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke on the importance of the Warsaw Pact as a factor of peace and security on our continent and throughout the world. [passage omitted]

Lieutenant General Radnyu Minchev, first deputy chief of the People's Army General Staff [not listed in bureau records] spoke on the role of the Warsaw Pact in consolidating the defense capacity of the fraternal countries and in defending the achievements of socialism in Europe and the world. [passage omitted]

Major General Petur Iliev, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army [not listed in bureau records] reviewed the fraternal unity and unity of action among the Warsaw Pact member countries. He pointed out that the main, determining principle of this unity and unity of action is the principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism. This is why the Bulgarian People's Army is promoting a manysided and purpose-oriented activity for the international education of the army personnel.

Lieutenant General Georgi Tanev, deputy chief of the People's Army General Staff [not listed in bureau records], stressed in his statement that the defense

readiness of the armed forces of the allied fraternal countries is an irrevocable necessity under the conditions of the present-day situation. [passage omitted]

The approximately 25 reports and scientific papers which were submitted to the conference convincingly and brilliantly proved that if mankind has been living in peace for as long as 40 years, this is chiefly due to the Warsaw Pact Organization, as well as to the well-coordinated, consistent, and constructive peace policy conducted by its member countries, to the Warsaw Pact's willingness and capacity to punish anyone who should dare to unleash the fire of a new world conflagration. [passage omitted]

CSO: 2200/147

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LAO AMBASSADOR--Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--Yesterday Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, again reiterated Bulgaria's solidarity with the struggle of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea against imperialism and the world reactionary forces, and Bulgaria's support for the constructive proposals made by these three countries in Indochina for the achieving of peace, stability and good neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. We are valuing highly the role and contribution of Laos for the fulfillment of these aims, noted Mr Zhivkov during the ceremony of the handing of the credentials by the newly appointed ambassador of Laos to Bulgaria, Mr Thongsavat Khaikhamphithun [spelling as received]. The Bulgarian leader stated his satisfaction with the development of the relations between Laos and Bulgaria, which are built upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The ambassador of Laos expressed the gratitude of his government towards Bulgaria for the aid and support, which this country has given to the revolutionary progress of the people of Laos. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 16 May 85 AU]

BALEV RECEIVES SYRIAN DELEGATION--Sofia, May 18 (BTA)--Yesterday, Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received the delegation of the Central Control and Supervisory Commission of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, headed by its chairman Mr Ghassan Abu Thuk [spelling as received] which is on a visit to Bulgaria. Certain topical issues of the international situation and the Middle East, especially, were discussed. Both sides confirmed the high assessment given by the two parties of the proposals on the Middle East, made by the U.S.S.R. on July 29, 1984, which constitute a broad and realistic program for a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Middle East crisis and of the Palestinian issue. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties. They underlined the great importance of the recently concluded visit by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to the Syrian Arab Republic. The meeting was also attended by Mr Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the BCP. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0710 GMT 18 May 85 AU]

TODOROV RETURNS FROM BUDAPEST--The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, returned from Hungary. The delegation attended the meeting of parliamentary representatives from

Warsaw Pact member countries held in Budapest. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly. Gyula Dobay, the Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bulgaria, was also present at the airport. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 85 p 2 AU]

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY VISITS--Sofia, 13 May (BTA)--A working group for agricultural matters of the Spanish Communist Party led by Mr Antonio Romero, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the party in Malaga, was on a visit to this country from 6 through 13 May 1985 at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. At the talks which passed in a cordial fraternal atmosphere the guests gave a high assessment to the achievements of the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in agriculture and in the other spheres of socio-economic development. The two parties to the talks confirmed the mutual wish for the further promotion of the contacts and cooperation between the two parties. Today the working group of the Spanish Communist Party left this country. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 13 May 85]

TIKHONOV 80TH BIRTHDAY AWARD--The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov the Georgi Dimitrov Order for the second for his contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal relations between the CPSU and the BCP, comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, and the friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, and on his 80th birthday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 May 85]

CSO: 2200/146

FRG ENVOY EXITS MEETING DURING CSSR OFFICIAL'S ATTACK ON U.S.

LD121501 Hamburg DPA in German 1411 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpt] Prague, 12 May (DPA)--A group of 400 West Berlin SPD members planted roses in Lidice on Sunday, a village 20 kilometers northwest of Prague which the Gestapo destroyed in World War II. The SPD delegation, which includes SPD Bundestag group leader Hans-Jochen Vogel, laid a wreath at the former concentration camp in Theresienstadt yesterday as a "sign of reconciliation."

The commemoration ceremony in Lidice, which the SPD intended as "reconciliation," began with Deputy CSSR Parliamentary Chairman Jaroslav Srb's sharp attack against the policy of the United States and particularly against U.S. President Reagan. This caused the German ambassador in Prague, Klaus Meyer, temporarily to leave the ceremony. He only returned for Vogel's speech. Vogel stressed that "peace is possible, even necessary beyond the frontiers of alliances and social systems." "We can no longer live in opposition to one another in the nuclear age we can only live together with each other." Berlin was a "graphic example" of this.

Before the ceremony in Lidice, Vogel met Prague Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak. Bilak is responsible for his party's foreign affairs and is regarded as the most important Czechoslovak politician after CSSR state and party leader Gustav Husak. Vogel said that the formation of two mixed commissions, one for environmental protection and the other for historical research, has been discussed. [words indistinct]

CSO: 2300/402

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TASS INTERVIEWS CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK

LD131458 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Prague, 13 May (TASS)--The Munich deal has gone down in history as a symbol of treachery of bourgeois politics, their political cynicism and double dealing, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

At Munich, he pointed out, Czechoslovakia's state independence was sacrificed, our people was given up to the Hitler hordes for plunder and torture. The ruling quarters of the four imperialist powers used as a cover demagogic assurances of their concern about the destinies of the world and persistently pushed Hitler to an attack against the Soviet Union. They were united by hatred for and fear of the first land of victorious socialism.

The lessons of history shall not be forgotten: the collusion of the Western powers was a result of the policy of international imperialism. To this day its methods, aims and the wish to ensure world domination have not changed. When it comes to the capitalist interests, the bourgeoisie readily consigns to oblivion freedom and sovereignty of peoples and states and human rights. There are no few examples of that: Chile and Grenada, Lebanon and El Salvador. The opponents of peace, who pushed Hitler to aggression against the East 47 years ago do not differ in any way from those who are today trying to justify preparations for nuclear war, the unprecedented arms race, by referring to the mythical "Soviet Threat."

The peoples of the world should know from where the danger to life on earth stems in this way. Any attempts of bourgeois falsifiers at distorting the historical facts, passing over in silence the truth about the causes, the course and results of World War II are doomed to a failure, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said. The Czechoslovak people knows perfectly well that it is precisely the Soviet Union which extended to it a helping hand on the eve of the Munich deal and warned about the impending menace of fascism.

Today the policy of international reaction is determined, as before, by pathological hatred for Communism, for the USSR and the whole socialist community. Calls are issued in the West for revising the results of World War II. Attempts are being continued incessantly at cancelling the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. West German revanchism obviously encouraged by support from overseas is raising its head. In the shadow of the American first-strike missiles the "Ewig Gestrige" (eternally Yesterday's) demand a revision of the post-war frontiers in Europe.

On the days of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism we again declare: Munich will never repeat. A reliable guarantee of that is Czechoslovakia's lasting alliance and friendship with the world's first socialist state--the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in conclusion.

CSO: 2020/125

CSSR LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO SOVIET LEADERSHIP

LD082212 Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Prague, 8 May (CTK)--"At a time when we celebrate the glorious days of May 1945, we are deeply grateful and pay tribute to the Soviet Union and its glorious army, which brought us peace and freedom," Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal said in a telegram of congratulations today.

The telegram went to the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Presidium and the Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory of the Soviet people over Hitlerite fascism and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal appreciated the decisive role of the Soviet people in the defeat of fascism and paid tribute to the memory of 140,000 Soviet heroes killed in the liberation of Czechoslovakia. "We are proud that thousands of Czech and Slovak patriots fought side by side with the Soviet people and in the merciless struggle with the enemy they sealed with their own blood fraternal ties of our peoples, which have become a permanent basis for our nations' peaceful life."

The telegram further said that Czechoslovakia's liberation and the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people opened the door for building a new, just society. The results achieved during the past 40 years prove the correctness of the path taken.

"We remember the day of victory in a complicated international situation, sharpened due to the aggressive policy of the most reactionary forces of imperialism headed by the United States, which threaten the foundations of peace and security of nations. The Czechoslovak people appreciate the principled Leninist peace foreign policy of the Soviet Union, its offensive struggle for the removal of the nuclear war threat and the relaxation of international tension. We fully support the new Soviet initiatives worded by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, which show a constructive and feasible way to achieve this goal," Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal stressed.

CSO: 2020/125

COLOTKA ADDRESSES SLOVAK REVIVAL PARTY

LD131518 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak Premier, delivered an address at a festive session of the Central Committee of the Slovak Revival Party on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. In the opening part of his address he recalled the historic events of 40 years ago. He paid tribute to the thousands of our citizens who risked their lives for new Czechoslovakia, and stressed that many members of the Slovak Revival Party occupy an honorable place among them. He said that many officials and members rallied against that section of the leadership of the Democratic Party which after the liberation departed from and sabotaged more and more the program for national and democratic revolution, flirted with the clerical underground and allied itself with the reactionary wing of Czech non-Communist parties. All the more do we value the courageous civic stands taken by those Democratic Party officials who opposed resolutely the reactionary, anti-popular and anti-communist policy and who after the collapse of the Democratic Party's policy formed the Slovak Revival Party. Comrade Colotka went on to say that the Slovak Revival Party operates in our political and public life as a steadfast and enduring part of the National Front, supports the policy of the leading force in the society, the CPCZ, and takes a creative and enterprising part in the realization of the program for building an advanced socialist society. At the close Comrade Peter Colotka voiced the conviction that the members of the Slovak Revival Party will step up their activity, especially during the period of preparations and afterwards in the implementation of the new election programs of the National Front.

CSO: 2400/402

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REPORT ON TREATMENT OF SOVIET HOCKEY TEAM

Daily Reacts to Boos

AU101230 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 85 p 8

["Sta"-signed commentary: "An Unnecessary Shadow"]

[Text] As we have written already, this year's European and World Ice-Hockey World Championships could boast of one of the best attendances in history. The 40 matches of the tournament have been seen by 429,912 spectators, which is an average of 10,747 spectators per match. Most of them, and not only Czechoslovak fans, came to the Hall of Sports and the Slavia Prague stadium with the aim and wish to see top-level hockey, to cheer for their teams, and to create a dignified atmosphere for the tournament.

However, we were irritated by the fact that, during some matches, people were present in the stands whose screaming and boos did not contribute to a good and sportsmanlike atmosphere and, generally, to good cheer. These people, who apparently have not grasped the actual meaning of sports competition among young people from various countries, cast a shadow on the otherwise excellent organization of the championships.

We must permanently occupy ourselves with the education of mature, sportsmanlike audiences. This does not apply just to top events such as European or World Championships but, primarily, to domestic competitions. This is precisely where the roots of the frequently exaggerated and harmful club-bias [klubismus] and sometimes even nationalism, lie. We are not asking anyone to be as quiet as at a concert during a hockey match. But once a hockey match ends, decency commands that we pay tribute to the winner and salute the loser. The behavior of some visitors of the Hall of Sports, especially during the final award ceremony, had nothing in common with genuine sportsmanlike rooting.

Behavior Condemned

AU101231 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 May 85 p 8

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Culture Association made at a meeting yesterday a preliminary assessment of the European and World Ice-Hockey Championships in Prague. It voiced great appreciation for the comprehensively successful course of the championships,

for the unusual interest of spectators, and, in particular, for the result of the Czechoslovak team, which won the title of world champion and gold medals.

At the same time, the Secretariat condemned a part of the audience for its unsportsmanlike behavior, especially in conclusion of the championship, during the award ceremony. This behavior damaged the traditionally good reputation of Czechoslovak sports audiences.

CSO: 2400/402

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ANNIVERSARY OF FRG ENTRY INTO NATO NOTED

LD042311 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Tomorrow it will be 30 years since the German Federal Republic became a member of NATO. Lubomir Sisak, an editor, has this to say on the subject:

As TASS put it succinctly today, this step of the Western powers definitively annulled the decision of the states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, to create guarantees against a military threat ever again emanating from German soil. And what is the present reality? The Federal Republic of Germany has become militarily one of the strongest capitalist states. Within the NATO framework, the Bundeswehr has the strongest West European army, with 495,000 soldiers, and this strength can be expanded within 24 hours by 1.3 million reservists. And the present governing coalition of the clerical CDU/CSU parties together with FDP, by its political course paying total allegiance to the aggressive and militaristic policy of the United States, confirms the orientation towards the revision of the results of World War II and towards stepping up tension in Central Europe. This can be seen in particular from its obedience in transforming the territory of the German Federal Republic into one gigantic U.S. nuclear missile base as well as from the endeavors to join actively in the American plans for the militarization of space. This was documented graphically by Helmut Kohl, the federal chancellor, who presented himself at the Bonn conference of the leading representatives of seven main capitalist countries as a loyal servant of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan. It is at the same time symptomatic that the growth of the military machine encourages more and more the supporters of revenge and aggression in their future dangerous activity. All these factors are the inevitable consequence of the NATO policy aimed at the renewal of militarism in the German Federal Republic. There cannot be a more telling evidence testifying to this than the fact that on the very day of the 30th anniversary of the entry of the German Federal Republic into NATO, Helmut Kohl and Ronald Reagan want to pay their respects to the members of the SS buried at the cemetery in Bitburg.

CSO: 2400/402

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PACT PEACE EFFORTS STRESSED ON ANNIVERSARY

LD132219 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 85

[Commentary by Jirina Dupalova: "Thirty Years of the Warsaw Pact--30 Years of Efforts to Ensure Peace"--announcer-read]

[Text] Anniversaries always provide an opportunity to look back and take stock. This is particularly important at the moment, when Reagan's policy of confrontation pushes the world toward a missile and nuclear war on the ground and in space, and when Washington and its allies in NATO, by piling up lethal weapons on the borders of our community, further destabilize the situation in Europe and endanger peace--the very peace which cost 50 million lives in the last and most horrible war in human history.

Reagan's predecessors--Truman, Churchill, Adenauer, and Dulles--wanted to halt the progressive development in the world in order to advance imperialism. At the time when the Soviet Union had to mobilize all its resources for the construction of the country destroyed by the Hitlerites these people, blinded with hatred of communism, prepared concrete plans for an attack complete with a nuclear strike against the USSR and the countries which had decided to build a new and socialist society. Four years after the terrible war they created their tool of aggression: NATO. With the remilitarization of West Germany they dishonored the Potsdam Treaty. The last straw in the West's enmity was the inclusion of a 500,000-strong Bundeswehr, complete with its Hitlerite generals and officers, in NATO.

To check this insanity became a dire necessary. For this reason, on 14 May 1955, in Warsaw, our countries joined ranks on the basis of the Leninist principles of the defense of socialism and peace to create a defense alliance. The laying down of the twinned tasks of the defense of the socialist society and world peace testifies to the fact that history, which has witnessed many a military alliance, has never before known the like of the Warsaw Pact. Its uniqueness was reflected also in declaring at the time of its founding, and repeatedly reiterating, that it is willing to dissolve itself providing the aggressive NATO is disbanded at the same time.

One of the sacred tasks the Warsaw Pact was entrusted with at the time of its birth was not only to defend that which had been won in such difficult circumstances but to make the maximum contribution to the construction of a world

without wars. This has been and is the alpha and omega of all its peace initiatives, which exceeded 100 in number a long time ago.

Thanks to this steadfast peace endeavor of the countries of the socialist community, and endeavor which wins ever greater support of the peace movement and the progressive forces, the people of our continent have been spared the horrors of a new war for 40 long years. However, the danger of a nuclear inferno has not disappeared. Reagan's concrete preparations for war both on the ground and in space have exacerbated an already dangerous international situation. The objective necessity to preserve the Warsaw Pact continues to exist. For this reason, at the beginning of April the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states decided to extend its validity.

The fact that the Warsaw Pact states have ensured 40 years of peaceful life serves them as an important credential in winning the trust of millions of people of various nationalities, political views, and religious beliefs from different social strata and age groups. It is a credential spelling out confidence and hope that it is possible to checkmate the U.S. nuclear and space madness so that we can live and work in peace in the years to come. After all, man was not born for war.

CSO: 2400/402

BRIEFS

V-DAY AMNESTY APPEAL--The "Charter 77" Czechoslovak human rights movement has issued an appeal on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II, calling for freedom and an amnesty for all politically persecuted persons in the CSSR. As transpired from Vienna Czechoslovak dissident sources on Tuesday [7 May], the document, which was also submitted to Czechoslovak state and party chief Gustav Husak and to government chief Lubomir Strougal, in addition calls for the integration of the victims of political purges. Moreover, the human rights movement calls for abolition of the privileges for party members in the assignment of jobs and in admission to universities, for tolerance toward Christian and other humanist ideas in the interest of young people's education, for abolition of censorship in the arts and sciences sector, and for public control of the way the regime is using its power. The "Charter 77" stresses that in the long run the CSSR "cannot afford the luxury of political revenge." [Text] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 8 May 85 p 3]

STROUGAL RECEIVES SRV OFFICIAL--Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Vo Van Kiet, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who is visiting the CSSR. Lubomir Strougal underlined that relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam are developing successfully and that mutual trade is showing the desired dynamism. In this context he emphasized that it is necessary, and in the interest of both countries, to expand existing activity by seeking further areas for setting up and gradually developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation, both in industry and agriculture. He assured his guest that Czechoslovakia will continue its present activity and help Vietnam in educating qualified cadres for the most important sectors of its national economy. [Text] [LD141702 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 May 85]

CSO: 2020/125

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT SEELOW HEIGHTS

AU212138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 85 p 3

[Speech given by GDR National Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffman at Seelow Heights rally on 16 April, dedicating memorial and commemorating beginning of the Soviet Army's Berlin operation in World War II]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends; esteemed Soviet comrades; distinguished guests: We are standing at a historic place, on the site of one of those many, embittered and sacrificial battles waged by the glorious Soviet Army in World War II to liberate its fatherland, the European peoples, and also our people from fascist barbarism.

Forty years ago today, in the morning hours of 16 April 1945, the Berlin operation of the Soviet Army, the last big battle of World War II in Europe, began here on the Oder River. The armies of the 1st Belorussian Front under Marshal Zhukov forged ahead in the direction of Berlin, those of the neighboring fronts under Marshals Konev and Rokosovskiy advanced to the Elbe and the Baltic Sea. The Soviet Army rescued tens of thousands of antifascists from the concentration camps and prisons of Sachsenhausen, Ravensbrueck and Brandenburg. It liberated hundreds of thousands of people from all European nations who had been dragged to Germany to perform slave labor. The Soviet Army saved the lives of millions of Germans whom the Hitler clique had intended to sweep along with its inevitable decline.

Hundreds of Populated Places From Kienitz to Berlin Freed in Combat

The fascist troops offered stubborn resistance. Thus the Soviet Army was compelled to free by fighting the territory of our republic, beginning with the Village of Kienitz in Oderbruch on 31 January 1945, through hundreds of villages and towns to the center of Berlin, literally one kilometer after another.

The assertion of our party general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, that the foundations of our state were laid in the battles of the Great Patriotic War particularly applies to those months of the spring of 1945 in the most literal sense.

The liberation of our people, the crushing of Hitler fascism and of its Wehrmacht, something for which the Soviet people made the heaviest sacrifices

and won the greatest victories, was the starting point for all that our people, under the leadership of the party of the workers class, subsequently achieved and for all that it has produced in the spirit of progress and peace, for the happiness and secure future of the people.

And there has not been any sector in the development of our country since that time which would have been thinkable without the friendly advice and fraternal assistance of the Soviet comrades, without the increasingly closer collaboration between our two states, peoples and armies. And this friendship has taken deep roots and has grown into a strong tree in the past 40 years.

When we today--together with our Soviet comrades--are dedicating to the public this newly fashioned memorial, this monument of the victory and liberation, we are doing this with profound feelings of gratitude to those Soviet soldiers who lost their lives here in the final battle of World War II.

Filled with respect, we bow our heads to the 20 million Soviet citizens who were murdered by the fascists or fell in a heroic struggle against the fascists.

At the same time we are today displaying our determination never again to permit what happened at that time. Never again must a war spring from German soil--a war that under the present conditions would lead to an unimaginable catastrophe.

It is on a historic site that we declare our will to guard like the apple of the eye the alliance of class and arms with the Soviet Union and with its glorious army. With the Soviet Union forever and never otherwise--this is the decisive legacy of liberation day, of 8 May 1945, for the GDR people and for its soldiers.

Unforgotten Help of Red Army Men

Unforgotten will remain the deeds of friendship of the Soviet fighters and comrades who helped our people after 8 May 1945 to take history into its own hands, who declared our path into the future and protected our young antifascist democratic system from imperialist interventions.

But also unforgotten shall remain the authors and culprits of World War II, the armament concerns and militarists, the leaders and obsequious followers of German imperialism, whose aspirations for profit and greed for conquest led to the conflagration that swept over Europe for 6 years, destroyed 55 million people, and left behind 90 million people injured or maimed for a lifetime.

We must not and will not efface from our memory the causes, the imperialist aspirations for world domination and anticommunism, all the more so because the old clamor for revenge is resounding West of our borders with renewed vociferousness.

To Do Everything Possible To Strengthen the Homeland

In view of the existence of tremendous weapons of mass destructions in the hands of the imperialists, in view of the continued deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe that are aimed at the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, it is particularly threatening that the lessons of World War II are being disregarded, falsified, and that people's feelings are being poisoned with anticommunism.

He who wishes to commemorate 8 May as a day of mourning in the West would have rather preferred to see the fascist villains win! And we will watch out for those imperialist politicians and strategists in the future! This is what we owe to the millions of victims of World War II, including those Soviet soldiers who were killed here in the struggle for the Seelow Heights.

[AU212139] And this we also owe to the living, to our working people and children. Securing peace, mankind's supreme asset, and doing everything for this end that we are capable of doing to strengthen our homeland, our socialist state, our fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to make it invincible for all time--this is our most important pledge on the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation.

The party-state leadership, the entire GDR working people and their soldiers will precisely in this aggravated international situation intensify their efforts to help insure that the course of the United States, the FRG, and other NATO states which seek to achieve military superiority has no chance of success. It is important to strengthen socialism because this is the most important prerequisite for insuring peace. It is important worldwide to unite all the forces of common sense, realism, and good will against the dangerous arms drive and confrontational course of the Reagan administration.

The GDR party-state leadership, our working people and army members have with particular emphasis backed the latest Soviet peace initiative expounded by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with PRAVDA on 7 April 1985.

Comrade Erich Honecker stated verbatim: "This is another message from Moscow to avert the danger of an all-destructive nuclear war, to consolidate general security and to safeguard a stable peace. It becomes convincingly clear how seriously the Soviet Union, in keeping with the interests of mankind, is struggling not to start an arms race in space, to put an end to the race on earth, and to embark on a radical reduction of nuclear arms, with their complete elimination as the ultimate goal."

High Responsibility of National People's Army Soldiers

Being aware of our great coresponsibility for defending socialism and consolidating peace, the members of the National People's Army are doing all they can to honorably fulfill the legacy of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.

Long live German-Soviet friendship! Long live socialism and the happy future of our people! Long live peace for all the peoples of this earth!

CSO: 2300/389

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ALTERNATIVE SOCIALIST INNOVATION DECRIED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 66, 2 May 85 p 1

[Article datelines IWE Berlin 2 May 85: "East Berlin Condemns "Self-Governing Socialism'"]

[Text] East Berlin has issued a wholesale condemnation of every socialist model proposed as an alternative to "real socialism," and in particular of "self-governing socialism." East Berlin's DER SOZIALISTISCHE STAAT, the state publishing house's serial publication, states that such pluralistic concepts are directed "against centralized socialist state power." Their supporters are said to defame "real socialism" by often calling it "budget-bound and burocratic," and to want "autonomous enterprises, industrial units detached from the state and having complete self-governance. The serial termed such concepts "counterrevolutionary." It claimed that class and interest antagonism characteristic of private ownership are to be revived by the development of a "specific group egotism." In essence, this idea aims at "foiling the legally established leadership role of the working class and undermining its political and economic power as well as the objectively necessary centralization of socialist ownership, its direction and planning." The serial demanded that such concepts be "resisted from the outset are exposed," and in connection with this, it attacked "leftist opportunists." It asserted that "the history of real socialism" had already passed judgment on their demands for producers' and citizens' self-regulation by a system of councils which are supposed to reject all superior authority. It said that this construct is just as anarchistic as it is utopian, and is "objectively" antagonistic "to the interests of the working class and the exigencies of the class struggle."

CSO: 2300/406-P

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HISTORICAL CONCEPTS, SCHOLARSHIP CRITIQUED

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 66, May 85 p 2

[Article datelined IWE Berlin 2 May 85: "Historian Criticizes Gaps in the Picture of GDR History"]

[Text] The GDR's claim to "the whole of German history," which has been voiced more strongly of late, has not yet been adequately reflected in the prevailing view of GDR history and its roots, in the opinion of historian Dr Rolf Badstuebner of the GDR science academy. The most important knowledge gleaned since the early 1980s from increased study of heritage and tradition in the history of the GDR is that there are not only "serious gaps in research," but that there is above all a "conceptual weakness in the historical picture of the origin and growth of the GDR," he claimed, and said that new intellectual approaches are needed to overcome it. It is not merely a case of expanding the conception of history, but also of relieving deficiencies in its basic content, for the lack of knowledge and of published scholarship on heritage and tradition in the GDR conception of history is turning into a lack of concreteness, of depth of focus, and of a view of problems and conflicts. "That the GDR as a society, state and nation is objectively and subjectively much more deeply rooted in pre-1945 history and is more intensely influenced and shaped by the heritage and tradition of proceding eras than has previously been depicted" needs to be more thoroughly elaborated.

The "complex GDR conception of history" calls for greatly expanded parameters of heritage and tradition. Spoken references to a particular tradition and heritage are not sufficient in this case. Written works assigning heritage and tradition greatly increased significance as a general aspect of GDR history are necessary.

CSO: 2300/406-P

POLAND

POLITYKA ATTACKS 'POLITICAL ALIENATION'

AU091242 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 4 May 85 p 11

[Article by Zygmunt Kaluzynski: "To Be Read Under a Shower--Let Us Murder the Alienated"]

[Excerpts] I have read with interest Janusz Reykowski's article "Political Alienation in Poland," published by Issue 14 of POLITYKA. The very assumption of that article seems to me to be its most important point. The author seeks to examine the subject in a scientific way and on the basis of sociological data, which means that he seeks /?/ indisputable findings, ones that are impregnable against the usual accusation that they are a product of agitation. Nevertheless I would like to pose a few questions.

The primary question is the definition of "alienation." Usually this term stands for a sense of estrangement, absence, exclusion, but what the author seems to have in mind is dissatisfaction with life in Poland.

Well, alienation is something else than dissatisfaction, bitterness, and making claims. One can have claims, far-reaching claims, but one does not have to have a sense of political alienation. On the contrary, those who are interested in the functioning of their community usually are its most severe critics in line with the proverb that "a patriot is he who is dissatisfied with his fatherland." Conversely, the alienated--those who reject the order of their own country--succumb to general, negative sarcasm and nihilism. Nor does alienation have to be linked to a bad material position, which Reykowski regards as the decisive factor in alienation. In 1980 it was the shipyard workers in the maritime region and the Silesian miners, both of whom earned three times as much as I did at that time, who showed the most marked extremist fury and opposition against the state. Even then I was struck by the paradox of the phenomenon that the workers with much lower wages were rather for moderation than extremism.

Nor do class and group interests always explain political conduct. Every now and then we encounter surrealistic situations which exceed whatever Mrozek [Polish playwright] may have invented. For example, a reactionary proletarian wants American-type capitalism in Warsaw. On the other hand, a private owner of acres and acres of tomato plantations is a determined partner of authority and says that the party secretary is the only reasonable person in his gmina; a Catholic, who attends holy masses every Sunday, appeals for the overthrow of the government by force and says that he would personally murder such and such

a person; a painter calls state patronage a crime and demands a free market for art, despite the fact that he has never been able to sell a single picture of his; and so on and so forth. There is no end to this inconsequentiality.

The classic "dissidents"--the international representatives of alienation--who bear the burden of alienation in a professional manner are also interesting examples. They include Milosz, Djilas, and Solzhenitsyn. Generally speaking, they enjoyed high positions in their countries, which gave them their present moral excuse that they "had not let themselves be bribed" in their activities. It is doubtful whether they would renounce their alienation even if all the conditions cited by Reykowski had been satisfied--even if material conditions had improved, the quality of life had been raised, the performance of institutions had been exemplary, and so on and so forth. [passage omitted]

As we can see, the sense of alienation is rooted not only in material conditions, which is Reykowski's main argument, but also has psychological grounds. It seems to me that Reykowski's article did not define clearly enough the borderline between those who are "politically alienated" and those who are simply fatigued, but who do not necessarily have to be against the order in their own country. This is the situation in which all of us--all 37 million of us--are in.

At this point I would like to cite one of the most unusual experiences I went through in Germany in 1945, when the Germans' situation was one of total alienation. Their country was in ruins, the state did not exist, collective morality was compromised, and the future was a big unknown. Germany was occupied and, in the bargain, the Germans were hated by all the nations around them. They had every reason to feel alienated as never before. Jerzy, a friend of mine who had been deported after the Warsaw uprising to Germany and was assigned to a small factory producing china dining plates and employing about 20 people, told me that within a few days of the place having been occupied by the Americans, the factory management put up a notice saying that since the Allies did not confiscate the factory's stocks of kaolin, production would be resumed, but that no wages would be paid because it would be impossible to sell the produced plates. The day after this notice had been put up, Jerzy, out of sheer curiosity, went to see what was going on in that factory. He was there at 0800. The Germans were at work, but some of them were so weak through hunger that they were unable to handle their tools. A foreman was circulating among them, and as soon as he saw people dropping to the floor he hastened to help them with a glass of water. Jerzy was struck dumb at this sight. We witnessed similar events wherever we went when passing through Germany.

We Poles who witnessed those events took the Germans for a herd of sheep that had followed Hitler and were then following whatever there was to follow. However, such an estimate could not survive for long. Besides, there were other people aside from us who were also amazed by the behavior of the Germans. I have read two books on this subject written by G.L. Mosse and R. Spencer: "The Shaping of Postwar Germany." [two books, but only one title as published] Both authors gave the same explanation of this German phenomenon: the Protestant tradition. An average Pole may regard this explanation as mad, but I believe in it because I did live for some time among the Protestants--the Anglo-Saxon Protestants--and I did learn at that time that the Protestant mentality is so different from the Catholic mentality that it seems improbable that the two

religions have the same origins! A Catholic has an enormous organization to look up to: the pope, the bishops, the priests, and rites. He fulfills the act of confession from time to time and does not have to worry because the church is more important than economic results. He has many church holidays to celebrate and pilgrimages to attend, during which he does not have to work. A Protestant can enjoy none of these things. His church is a place for a social gathering rather than anything else and a place in which psalms are sung. The only intermediaries between God and a Protestant are Jesus and the Bible, which a Protestant reads all the time. He lives in constant fear of the Creator and regards work as the chief road to salvation. Work is the focus of a Protestant's mentality and does not necessarily have to produce profit. It is interesting that we hear very little about political alienation in the Protestant countries. It is hard to alienate a Protestant.

This is certainly because a Protestant feels himself personally responsible for everything around him. This is where we reach the second point of contention in connection with /words unclear/ is the subject of /words unclear/ to find out is to ask a citizen and label him as alienated on the strength of his declaration. This is what Reykowski did. However, do such declarations bring us closer to the truth?

Are there any objective methods of determining how far one may become alienated in a given society? This is almost a hopeless task. It is true that there have been attempts to give a barely impartial answer. For example, Marx assumed that alienation would disappear as soon as citizens were free. But what is this "freedom?" In his view, freedom is created by the elimination of exploitation and by ensuring equal opportunities for everyone. In "18 Brumaire" Marx asserts that the French are deprived of equal opportunities because the aristocracy still occupies positions inaccessible to other people and because economic exploitation continues. His conclusion is that citizens are bound to become alienated, and he indicates who are liable to become so. Perhaps it would be possible to make such an analysis in our country? Reykowski's article includes a sentence which gives a clue to this. He asks whether the intellectuals (to whose situation his article is almost entirely devoted) have opportunities to exert influence and states: "In contrast to other countries, intelligentsia origins did not make it easier to join the power apparatus in Poland." But this is all: Reykowski does not develop this assertion.

However, this is a crucial issue. Soon after the war I witnessed an interesting talk between young graduates and Professor Jozef Chalasinski, who was no communist and yet supported the new situation in Poland. The graduates were reluctant to cooperate with the state, but the professor made every effort to induce them to do so: "Join the throng, assume tasks, accept proposals." "But we will help the regime in this way," they would reply. "No, you will help yourselves. We should do whatever we can," was his reply, but he was unable to convince them. None of these graduates committed himself to work for the state, which was proof that not only the state, but its partners as well, were unresponsive. We should analyze this process, which would be a more important task for the sociologists than registering the laments of alienated people.

Reykowski's article actually boils down to registering the laments of the alienated people and looks like an appeal calling for appreciating the wronged people,

mainly intellectuals. However, it also assumes that it is as yet impossible to promote such appreciation. In this way a scientific intention has been transformed into an intervention without prospects for success. This is what I want to argue with Reykowski about. His argument tacitly assumes that alienation continues to worry us and that we should rack our brains over the alienated, help them, make things easy for them, pave the road for them, convince them, and so on... This attitude continues to assert itself, but I wonder whether it is a correct attitude. I have participated in about 1,000 discussions about the alienated, but literally none of these discussions produced any results. In the meantime the alienated have gotten used to the fact that it is necessary to take note of their views, to subject them to agitation and arguments, but that they do not have to succumb and can depart soaked in their alienation and delighting in it. We forget that the alienated are enemies, because we must work for them, because they work for show, or try not to work at all, or work in order to sabotage. In the event, each one of us has to carry some alienated individual, who demands that we should tell him what we regard as correct, but with which he will not agree. Is it not better to let the alienated stew in their own juice? The question is whether Reykowski's article is not too Christian a deed, thanks to which political feeblemindedness has acquired the solemn term "alienation."

CSO: 2600/777

POLAND

POREBSKI SCORES SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY WORK

PM100806 Koszalin GLOS POMORZA in Polish 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Interview with PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski by GLOS POMORZA correspondent Jaroslaw Duchnowicz; editorial introduction indicates that the interview took place 12 April during a meeting of first secretaries of Slupsk Voivodship party organizations and echelons; place not given]

[Text] [Duchnowicz] Comrade Secretary, the present meeting has been judged a good formula of political work. How do you assess it?

[Porebski] It is an experiment of a certain kind. I see its sense in the opportunity it gives to define tasks and not in conducting a wide-ranging debate. The latter is, for physical reasons, impossible in a group of 1,500 people. The success of the meeting is thus measured not by the speeches delivered at it but by the results that are subsequently seen in the form of actual work being carried out. If after some time we find that the aktiv has been realizing the tasks formulated at the meeting, it will mean that the meeting fulfilled its objective and was therefore necessary.

[Duchnowicz] Could you comment on certain phenomena that result from the party's grassroots activity in workplaces, offices, schools, and various specific groups? Numerous statements and observations indicate that that is where the party finds it the most difficult to carry out its leading role...

[Porebski] The report campaign within the party indicates unequivocally that we have made a step forward in our party work. This means that, compared with the situation as it was a year ago, there are at present many more components which successfully realize their statutory duties. Thus, in a short period of time, we have made some progress. But the point is that we are not satisfied with subscriptions coming in, with regular meetings taking place, or even with well-formulated resolutions. We are after effective action. The 20th Central Committee Plenum, which will comment on the report campaign and the present condition of the party, will also take up the following leading motif: How to increase the effectiveness of party work. For that effectiveness is from now on going to be the decisive factor in the solving of many political and economic questions.

In other words, we note the positive phenomena in the work of primary party components, but there are still some primary party organizations which work at an uneven rate and without any dynamism. I am thinking here mainly of small party organizations. They need to be strengthened, encouraged to work in a methodical fashion, and expanded. There is no other solution, for we are not going to change anything by merely stating that they are small and weak. Therefore we must work toward strengthening the weak links, both quantitatively and qualitatively, until the 10th PZPR Congress.

I disagree with the view that things are fine with the top while the bottom structures are faulty. We have come across such views before. Here I would like to join in what Comrade Jaruzelski has often repeated: "Everywhere there are things that need correcting and can be corrected." There are many things for the top to do, and equally many for the intermediate, voivodship echelons as well as the primary components. In that sense we can agree with the claim that many party organizations still have a long and rough road to travel before they achieve any satisfactory work style.

[Duchnowicz] Various statements and observations would indicate that the party as a whole is none too consistent in supervising the realization of its own resolutions. Too often assessments of the implementation of Central Committee resolutions are too general and not factual enough. What guarantees are there to ensure that party resolutions are effectively realized?

[Porebski] It is not a recent shortcoming. We are very good indeed at preparing programs. We have enough programs to last us until the year 2000. Each of them--regardless of whether it comes from the 1950's, 1960's, or 1970's--contains many valuable ideas. But we have seldom matched them against our real capacities. Moreover--and this can be proved by carrying out an analysis of how resolutions are made--we do not give enough thought to how to realize those sensible and pertinent slogans, what to do to come nearer to our defined objectives. I believe that the cause of all this lies partly in our national weaknesses. We expand all our energies in preparing programs, pinpointing weak spots, and stating what is to be done. But we cannot sustain the effort of prolonged, organized implementation of these programs. To be quite frank, we even often forget about them. If we were to set a partywide examination to test ourselves on how much we know about the substance of the 9th, or even 12th Central Committee Plenum, it would turn out that we do not remember much about them. So how can we talk about action? We are incapable of consistency and lacking in perseverance. Can that be corrected? It certainly can. The party must change its work style so that it can realize its resolutions, step by step, in their entirety. But I believe that to achieve that we should abandon many of our programs and concentrate--over a given period of time, such as a year or 2 years--on just a few, most important issues. In keeping with the slogan of "Do less, but do it more successfully and more efficiently."

[Duchnowicz] Thank you for the interview.

CSO: 2600/777

POLLS SHOW YOUNG PEOPLE'S DISCONTENT

AU101135 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 May 85 p 3

[Article by Alicja Matynia-Bonik: "In a Blind Alley?"]

[Excerpts] Every generation discusses and argues about young people. Are the present discussions merely a conflict of generations? No doubt they are, but the young people's situation has more profound and extensive foundations, and that is why many scientists continue to examine young people's mentality, awareness, and aspirations because they are convinced that this kind of knowledge will make it easier to understand young people and will indicate how they can be won over. [passage omitted]

The results of the polls carried out in the past few years prove that young people of various social origins are decisively in favor of socialism--82.5 percent are in favor of it. However, generally these young people want socialism to be true, genuine, and democratic. Some 76 percent of these young respondents say that socialist ideals were not implemented in social practice in the 70's. Some young people of inductee age identify socialism with deformations in socialist practice, with socioeconomic difficulties, and with the fact that our living standards are lower than those in the rich capitalist countries. However, over 50 percent of the respondents are able to tell the ideals and goals of socialism from the distortions and errors in the implementation of these ideas and goals. Most of them are for the socialist road of development in Poland and the world, despite the fact that for many of them socialism is an abstract concept.

In 1983, as in 1981, sections of young people were critical of the government's policy. The poll also revealed that young people are increasingly critical of political opponents.

Young people think highly of the Catholic Church's authority, but only with regard to moral and national awareness. Over 50 percent of young people of inductee age came out against the church's political activities in Poland, because they are convinced that the church should be devoted chiefly to what its mission is--to religious matters. More and more students continue to declare themselves as believers, but this declared religiousness is based on a very scant knowledge of religion. Also the link between declared religiousness and the acceptance of religious principles in daily life is very tenuous.

For example, only 13 percent of believing students see the salvation of the soul as the purpose of life and only a third of them is satisfied with the Catholic ideal of personality.

In general, young people accept the economic reform and the process by which the structures of the country's democratization are created. However, they regard the democratization program as too insincere. They want the government to be strong, but they also want it to have direct links with self-government organizations.

For example, the young people of inductee age take the view that a strong state is the basic condition for overcoming our crisis, but that this does not mean that they accept all the methods and means by which the state can be strengthened. Only about 30 percent of respondents are ready to make sacrifices in this regard.

Young people's outlooks also differ in line with their origins. Large sections of young workers in large-scale industries are critical of the country's situation. Over 46 percent of respondents deny the changes in our social life and most of them are distrustful of new sociopolitical institutions. However, there are some differences in their forecasts about the development of the situation. For example, 57.4 percent of young workers in the Warski shipyards predict that our crisis will be gradually overcome. Some 50.7 percent of them predict that a model of socialism based on democratic principles will develop in Poland. On the other hand, 52.3 percent of young workers in the Lenin Steel Combine express the fear that the centralistic model of government will return. [passage omitted]

As a class, young workers do not consider themselves as an economically, politically, and culturally privileged class and are less and less socially militant. Over 70 percent of respondents say that there is no reason for them to participate in the country's public life. Almost 44 percent of them say that it is necessary to participate in public affairs, but only 30 percent declare themselves ready to participate in public affairs in some way in the immediate future. Response differs depending on the place of work and on the level of education. [passage omitted]

The polls carried out by the Public Opinion Poll Center show that, despite declarations by 65 percent of respondents that social activities are necessary, 84.8 percent of them prefer attractive and individualistic goals of life and a happy family life; 64.9 percent prefer interesting work; 26.6 percent prefer friends and acquaintances; and 25.9 percent prefer high income. Only 11 percent of respondents declare an interest in political activities and 1.8 percent show an interest in holding managing functions in the future. (Even if we assume that other goals of life are also considered as valuable, it is evident that young people want to escape into the realm of private life as a reaction to reality. This must make one wonder.)

According to young workers, one reason for this is the feeble effectiveness of the government's performance. They expect the state to follow a policy which would create opportunities for young people to get ahead with the help of various economic, political, and cultural preferences. They often appraise the

present social policy with regard to young people as negative. They do not see any opportunities for themselves to be able to participate in government and to influence its decisions. They are averse toward the organizations that are supposed to represent their interests. According to young workers, the absence of opportunities to participate in running the country and in making decisions affecting it and to improve their own economic and social situation continues to exert a destructive influence on their awareness.

Large numbers of young people are generally distrustful of the programs and proposals addressed to them and regard them as fake, make-believe, and insincere and as smacking of window dressing. That is why these respondents are little interested in your organizations and trade unions and that is why their socio-political militancy is negligible. The circle is closed. [passage omitted]

If we compare results of public opinion polls of a number of years we are able to formulate relatively credible views and to trace the changes in the young generation's awareness. For example, despite the present political tension in individual communities and despite frustration and distrust in the government's intentions and in youth organizations, there is a distinct trend showing that young people's moods are calming down. Young workers are becoming increasingly convinced that only effective work can improve their situation and help the country to regain its position in the world. These are significant political harbingers.

Most of the young respondents approve now of the program for stabilizing socio-economic life and for overcoming our crisis, view positively the economic reform, and to an increasing extent refuse to support political opposition. This means that young people go more and more for realistic attitudes.

Despite these trends, the individual communities of our young people are still in the blind alley of social awareness and are caught in the firm net of contrary political views and moral evaluations. As the Politburo has recently stated, the low level of the implementation of the Ninth Plenum resolution has also been a factor in hindering the expected changes in the young generation's awareness and attitudes.

CSO: 2600/777

YUGOSLAVIA

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF DISCUSSES MILITARY EQUIPMENT SHOW

LD111326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 11 May 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG)--Within the scope of the observance of the 40th anniversary of liberation and victory over fascism, Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), at the river mouth in Belgrade today opened a technical meeting [military equipment show] including an air display. The instruments, weapons, combat systems, and equipment of all three services of our Armed Forces and some of the weapons and equipment of the internal affairs organs were displayed at the show. During the meeting an air display was arranged in which parachutists, helicopters, and an acrobatic group of our Air Force aircraft took part. By the early hours of the morning the show had been visited by over 150,000 citizens, most of whom were young people.

Having received the report by the commander of the show, Lieutenant Colonel General Stanko Mihalic, Col-Gen Petar Gracanin opened the show, saying:

"The show has been organized so that we can show our working people and citizens at least some of the weaponry and military equipment with which the SFRY Armed Forces are supplied. As protagonists of the inviolable and unalienable right to defend their country, citizens must be constantly acquainted with these weapons, and it is our duty and wish to make it possible for them to do so in a variety of ways, including this one. The show demonstrates, said Gracanin, that our Armed Forces have attained a high level of technical modernization.

If one adds that this success has been attained by relying on our own science, development, and manufacture, one realizes how great and important the success has been. The show is also demonstrating that Tito's decision to rely on our own development in weapons and equipment manufacture is being carried out with increasing success. At this equipment show this success has been demonstrated, with 92 percent of the equipment manufactured domestically versus a mere 8 percent being imported. In addition to this percentage ratio, added Gracanin, success has been especially proved by the high quality of the arms and equipment within the scope of all military systems, mainly in combat systems, and in antiarmor, anti-airborne attack, and air defenses. Their strength is made up of the most modern weapons and combat equipment, such as the Nora Gun, the Special Oganj Mortar, an armored transporter, a tank of world-class

specification [vrhunske vrednosti], Galeb and Orao aircraft, a great deal of navy equipment, and others. Therefore, Gracanin said, this show, together with the air display, represents the best manifestation of our achievements in arms and military equipment manufacture. At the same time it is a manifestation of the possibilities of our country and of its science and industry by relying on its own resources continuously to go on modernizing its army."

CSO: 2800/320

BRIEFS

REDUCTION IN OFFICIAL TRAVEL--Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG)--Analyzing the questions our country's international activity in 1985 and the programming and implementing of international visits and meetings, the SFRY Presidency, at a session presided over by Veselin Djuranovic, has pointed out the necessity that such visits should be in keeping with the state, political and economic interests of our country. Although there were repeated warnings of this problem, the weaknesses and inconsistencies are still being manifested. This results in too many visits for the real needs of our country. Such weaknesses have been noticed at all levels and in all social, political and economic organizations and communities from the federation, from republics and provinces, to the organizations of associated labor. This is why it is necessary, especially today in the struggle for economic stabilization, to intensify the responsibility of all subjects of international activity and reduce visits to foreign countries in proportion to the real needs of our society. This, of course, does not mean that one should restrict those activities of social and self-managing subjects which are in keeping with the basic aims and interests of our foreign policy and economic cooperation with foreign countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 27 Apr 85 LD]

NEW YUGOSLAV-MADE SUBMARINE--Belgrade, 30 Apr (TANJUG)--These days the Yugoslav Navy has obtained a new model of domestic-made pocket submarine "Una," intended for commando actions against possible aggressors in small and shallow-approach ports. "Una" is [number indistinct] 3 m wide, and 3.7 m tall. It has a crew of five, with room for commandos. Unlike the present Yugoslav model submarines, "Una" has a four-winged rudder, diagonally positioned against the hull. This rudder enables quick and easy turns and good maintenance of the course during diving. Yugoslavia is among the few countries which produce their own submarines. Other up-to-date Yugoslav-made submarines are "Heroj" and "Drava," intended for actions against aggressors on high seas. With their introduction the depth of defense on the sea has been extended. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0845 GMT 30 Apr 85 LD]

VOJVODINA LC MEMBER DIES--Novi Sad, 2 May (TANJUG)--Dr Milan Mali, member of the Vojvodina LC provincial committee and judge of Vojvodina Constitutional Court, died suddenly today. He was 49. He occupied various socio-political posts and from 1975 to 1978 was a member of the LCY delegation to the LCY conference in the Yugoslav People's Army. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 2 May 85 LD]

SPILJAK SEES FRG'S WISCHNIEWSKI--Zagreb--Hans Juergen Wischniewski, member of the Presidium of the FRG, SPD who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is visiting Zagreb. Wischniewski has had talks with Mika Spilja, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Apr 85 p 6 AU]

BCP DELEGATION--Belgrade--As part of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP, a study delegation of the BCP arrived in Belgrade yesterday, headed by Emil Markov, deputy chief of the International Department of the BCP Central Committee. The subject of the delegation's study is the international activities of the LCY. Borislav Milosevic, leader of the Section for International Cooperation of the LCY in the professional services of the LCY Central Committee, had talks with the delegation. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 85 p 6 AU]

DELEGATION TO BONN--Bonn, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--"A delegation of the SFRY Assembly headed by Gojko Sekulovski, president of the Foreign Political Committee, has had a number of useful and friendly talks with its West German hosts on bilateral cooperation and international problems." It acquainted them with the efforts to stabilize the Yugoslav economy, and also discussed the position of Yugoslav workers in the FRG. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Apr 85 p 2 AU]

CRIME IN SERBIA--In Serbia in 1984, criminal charges were laid against 107,560 persons, of whom 5.8 percent were juveniles. In that year, 115 persons were charged with criminal acts against the foundations of the social system and security of the country. Indictments were [word indistinct] against 64 people; 8 for espionage, 5 for hostile activities, 8 for hostile propaganda, 13 for provoking national, religious, or racial hatred, and 6 for injuring the prestige of the SFRY. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Apr 85 p 7 AU]

KOSOVO SECURITY MEMBER KILLED--According to the announcement by the Kosovo Secretariat for Interior Affairs, Ujup Jasari, member of the security service of the Kijevo Militia Department, was killed yesterday in the private catering establishment "Bozur" in Kijevo, Klina Commune. The perpetrator of this criminal act, Isup Gasi, unemployed from Plocice Village, Klina Commune, fired two mortal shots from a pistol, for thus far unknown reasons. The murderer has been arrested through quick intervention by Interior Affairs organs. Ujup Jasari was buried in his native village of Kacikol, Pristina Commune, today. [Text] [Pristian Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 2 May 85 AU]

NEW SERBIAN COURT JUDGES--Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG)--By secret ballot delegates of the Serbian Assembly today elected Zlatija Djukic-Veljovic and Nikola Pavic new judges of the Constitutional Court of Serbia. Ljobomir Novakovic, hitherto president of the Belgrade District Economic Court, has been elected president of the Higher Economic Court of Serbia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 8 May 85 LD]

MIKULIC RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Belgrade, 9 May (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned by plane from Moscow this evening. He attended the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. He was welcomed by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent Yugoslav sociopolitical personalities. Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR Ambassador to Yugoslavia, was also present at the welcoming ceremony. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 9 May 85]

BANGLADESH ENVOY--Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the credentials of Kurshid Hamid, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the SFRY. After the ceremony, Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ambassador Hamid had a friendly conversation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 10 May 85]

VATICAN ENVOY--Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received in the Palace of the Federation today the credentials of the newly appointed apostolic pro-nuncio in the SFRY, Francesco Colasuonno, with whom he had a friendly conversation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1025 GMT 10 May 85]

PRIEST JAILED IN BOSNIA--Zarko Vujica, a parish priest from Komusina, near Teslic, of the Sarajevo archbishopric, was arrested on 24 January 1985, interrogated, and sentenced the same day to two months in jail. The day before, in his absence, security police searched the parish quarters in the presence of a chaplain, Ivo Bozic, and found needlework in Father Vujica's bedroom with the Croatian coat of arms without socialist designations, and correspondance with incriminating words. The Vrhbosna archbishop, Dr Marko Jozinovic, visited the Komusina parish on 27 January, and talked with the parish staff and with parishioners who were surprised at the way their priest was being treated. On Monday, 28 January, the archbishop waited for five hours to see his imprisoned clergyman who was working his prison job when he arrived. Father Vujica kept the text of the sentence so that he can make an appeal during the legally provided time period. [Text] [Zagreb GLAS KONCILA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Feb 85 p 6] 9548

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